

DEMOCRACY'S CANDIDATE.

Sketch of William Jennings Bryan.

THE MAN AND HIS RECORD.

An Eloquent Champion of the Common People.

HIS WIFE, FAMILY AND HOME.

His Birth and Education—Eloquent in His Early Years—His Career in Congress—His Famous Campaign For Congress—His Wife, His Home and His Family.

William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic nominee for president of the United States, is but 36 years of age, a year older than the limit of eligibility provided for by the constitution. But he has the appearance—despite his smooth face—the ripe wisdom and the experience in politics and business of a man much older.

He was born on a farm just outside the little town of Salem, Ill., in the year 1860. His father, a lawyer of high standing, represented the Salem district in the state senate for 8 years and was circuit judge for 12 years.

Judge Bryan had strong religious sentiments and a peculiar habit of opening his court with devotional exercises, and at noon the court always adjourned for prayer.

Dr. Hill says that Bryan was a remarkable child in his tender years, and could read and write before he was 6 years old.

A Born Orator.

His oratorical powers were developed at a very early age. When but a mere boy, he was accustomed to stand up before his playmates at school and on the street and pour forth words of eloquence. This wonderful gift brought distinction to him in his childhood, and when he had reached his twelfth year his father took him to a great Democratic demonstration in Centralia, Ill., and there the boy began his political career.

After hearing addresses from the most distinguished men in the state, the lad mounted the platform. He had proceeded but a short time when the audience had become spellbound under the sway of the boy orator's burning eloquence.

Soon a ripple of applause greeted the speaker; then the audience, catching up the enthusiasm of the young hero, became tumultuous and he could scarcely proceed because of the deafening cheers which greeted every sentence.

It was a great triumph for the boy orator and he was surrounded by those present and carried away on the shoulders of strong men. The whole country around Centralia was electrified, and young Bryan was made one of the chief attractions during the campaign.

Young Bryan was instructed at home until 10 years old. Then followed five years in the public schools; two years in Whipple academy at Jacksonville, Ill., and two years at the Jacksonville (Ill.) college. He graduated from the latter institution in 1881 as orator and valedictorian of his class. Soon afterward he entered the Union Law college at Chicago, from which he graduated in 1883.

He was connected with the law office of ex-United States Senator Lyman Trumbull for a time, and later opened an office in Jacksonville, Ill., but removed to Nebraska's capital in 1887 and began to gain prominence.

He was elected to congress in the First Nebraska district in 1890 over W. J. Connell of Omaha, and was re-elected in 1892 over Allen W. Field of Lincoln. In 1894 Mr. Bryan declined a third nomination, and was nominated by the Democratic state convention for United States senator by the unanimous vote of the convention. The Republicans, however, had a majority in the legislature, and Bryan was defeated for the senatorship. Since Mr. Bryan's congress term expired he has given his time exclusively to spreading the doctrine of free silver.

He first appeared in the political arena of Nebraska in the campaign of 1888, when he stumped the First district for J. Sterling Morton, nominee for congress. The same year he declined a nomination for lieutenant governor. On

series of oratory. Nature richly dowered him with rare grace. He is happy in attitude and pose. His gestures are on Hogarth's line of beauty. Mellifluous is the word that most aptly describes his voice. It is strong enough to be heard by thousands; it is sweet enough to charm those least inclined to music. It is so modulated as not to vex the ear with monotony, and can be stern or pathetic, fierce or gentle, serious or humorous with the varying emotions of its master.

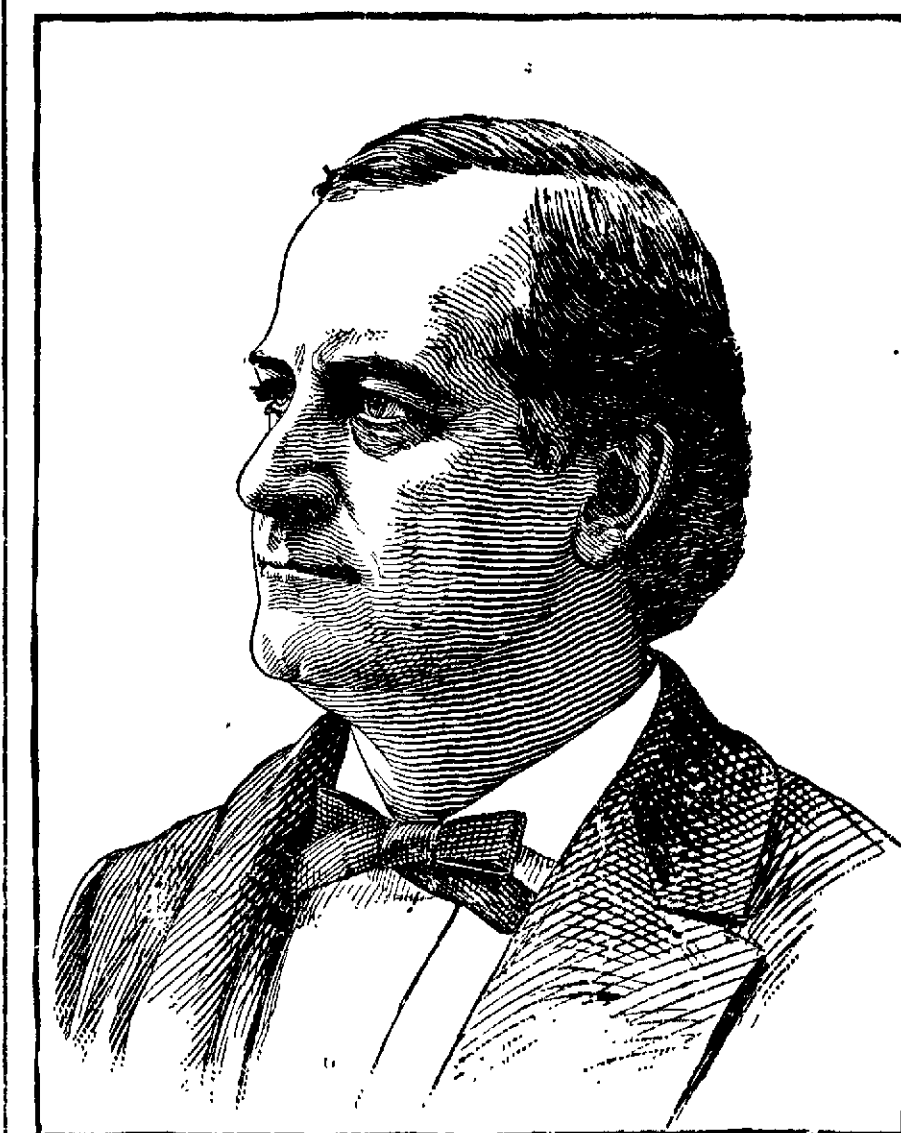
There is evidence in every word he utters that in his youth Bryan had careful elocutionary training. He enriches his speeches with illustrations from the classics or from the common occurrences of everyday life with equal felicity and facility. Some passages from his orations are gems and are being used as declamations by boys at school. But his crowning gift as an orator is his evident

fact. Thoroughly familiar with the subjects to be discussed, he was equipped with statistical and historical information and was ever ready to meet the points of his opponent on economic as well as political grounds.

From the outset his advantage was so marked that Connell's friends recommended him to find some excuse to draw out of the contest, but with more persistence than discretion he refused to hearken to their advice, and when the votes were counted it was found that he had been snowed under by a majority of nearly 7,000.

Bryan, an obscure, struggling lawyer in a small Nebraska town, with small income and gloomy prospects, came to congress with the overwhelming Democratic majority which recorded the country's rebuke of McKinleyism.

Of the hundred and more young members who then appeared in congress he



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

sincerity. He is candor incarnate and thoroughly believes what he says himself.

The personnel of the young Nebraska statesman is most happily adapted to his position as a leader in the councils of his party and in public debates with opponents of his political doctrines. He is of medium build, square shouldered and of generally athletic proportions. He is the embodiment of physical health, his square head rests firmly on his shoulders and his firm, massive face, neither flushed nor pallid, makes an attractive mark for all eyes.

His hair is black and recalcitrant rather than docile, defies brush and comb, and tumbles and tosses with a method of its own. No beard, no mustache, has the freedom of Bryan's visage. Every trace is carefully mowed away with the light of each new day.

The Manners of the Man.

In manner he is what is called magnetic. Men like him. He is pleasant to the eye, to the ear, and sooths by his presence at a never troubles. No man ever saw him in a passion. He is cool and of flawless temper. He is of good poise and his emotions sit steadily, as becomes the emotions of one who, with care for himself, eats thrice a day, scoffs at dyspepsia and sleeps soundly of nights.

Bryan is well, even highly, educated. He has dug through books and tramped learning equal with any dusty, musty college professor of them all. More than books, he has studied men, and their lives have been his lessons. He has a memory like wax, and all he has heard or read or seen abides with him.

He is not so profound as quick, and, with an intellect rather military than philosophical, he makes weapons of all he knows, and every scrap of learning belonging to him is at prompt and ready hand to be either defensive or offensive, as his swift genius for combat may decide.

When Bryan made his famous canvass of his state, in 1890, the old time politicians took no interest in the battle, as they looked upon it as lost at the outset, and they were more than niggardly in furnishing the sinews of war. But the younger Democrats were more than zealous, and by their vigorous efforts fully made up for the lack of campaign funds.

Mr. Bryan was then, as now, a comparatively poor man, and his campaign expenses were limited to less than \$400. But the greatest interest was aroused, and Mr. Bryan's tour became one long ovation. The Republicans had submitted a prohibition amendment to the state constitution, and the Democrats, in their platform, had declared against prohibition. Lincoln and Omaha, the largest cities in the state, were in the district, and in them the Republicans lost heavily on the temperance issue.

A striking feature of the campaign was the challenge issued by the Democratic committee to Connell to discuss the issues of the day in joint debate with Mr. Bryan. They did not really expect that Connell would be rash enough to accept, but hoped to make political capital out of his refusal. Connell, however, flattered by former successes in haranguing helpless juries, accepted the challenge.

Mr. Bryan then showed that he was not only his adversary's superior in oratory, but also his master in matters of

fact. Thoroughly familiar with the subjects to be discussed, he was equipped with statistical and historical information and was ever ready to meet the points of his opponent on economic as well as political grounds.

Next to the smooth shaven, boyish Bailey of Texas he was the youngest member of the house. He sat away back near the rail with Kilgore, who unexpectedly acquired fame by kicking open the main door, which Reed had ordered locked while counting a "visible quorum."

Bryan attracted little or no attention. To the men even from the west his ability was unknown. He was looked upon as one of the accidents of politics, like George Fred Williams, who seconded his nomination for the presidency; Sherman Hoar and others, who came from districts never before and never since represented by Democrats.

He was guilty of the crime of being a young man. He could not deny it. It was undeniably written all over his smooth, clear cut face; was revealed in the sparkle of his dark brown eyes, and was undeniably betrayed in his first speech, flowery and spread eagle, which was side tracked to the Congressional Record without being delivered. Put aside by the leaders, who deny any latitude to inexperience, he sat day after day in his seat, watching parliamentary tricks and subtleties and mentally collecting knowledge of men and affairs, which he used with surprising tact and force when his opportunity came.

His years were betrayed only in his face and his suppressed speech. He looked the statesman and dressed with fitting dignity. In season and out, defying the tropical sun of the long August days in the nation's capital, he appeared in a long black Prince Albert, black cravat and black trousers, which showed no signs of tailor's attention.

He was punctual in his attendance, sat throughout the long sessions and then went home. The allurements of society, the official functions, the senatorial teas and the congressional junkets he put aside as pitfalls to be avoided by a man who came from a district nominally Republican, with probably only two years to serve, and with every incentive for a prudent man suddenly raised from a yearly income of next to nothing to \$5,000 to save enough so that when he got back to his dusty lawyer's desk, empty of briefs, he could provide for his family until his profession brought him substantial returns.

Bryan made friends even with his great handicap of youth and inexperience. He had a charm of manner that won him recognition and invited confidence. Judge Crisp was impressed with the promise in the young, smooth shaven member from the valley of the Platte. He had helped Crisp in his canvass for the speakership, and Crisp put him on the important ways and means committee—an exceptional honor, which, while it gave him a standing, exposed the speaker to much criticism.

The wisdom of Speaker Crisp's judgment in appointing the young Nebraskan upon the ways and means committee was shown when Mr. Bryan made his first speech. It was a brilliant plea for tariff reform and made the biggest hit of the debate.

The house was in confusion when he began speaking, but in five minutes every Democratic leader sat about him listening intently. The Republicans soon paid the young orator the same compliment, the galleries began to fill up and the crowd remained until he had finished.

(Continued on next page)

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THE BRYAN HOME IN LINCOLN, NEB.

July 30, 1890, he was nominated for congress and wrote a platform on which he ran. Nobody but himself thought he could be elected. He stumped the district on the tariff issue and won fame as a political orator throughout the state.

He was a remarkable campaign orator. Being a young man barely 30 years of age, and a resident of the state but three years, and without money to use in the contest, he overturned a plurality of 8,400 given his opponent two years before and rolled up a plurality of 6,718 for himself.

In speaking of Bryan's power as an orator, an admirer once said: "Bryan neglects none of the accessories of oratory."

Some of the Republicans sought to take advantage of his inexperience by interrupting him with questions that might have puzzled much older heads. But Mr. Bryan brightened under this friction and forced one Republican after another into his seat, all of them finding the young Nebraskan more than their match. He argued his case with a dramatic directness that aroused not only the enthusiasm of the Democrats, but won the applause of the galleries.

First Recognition in Congress.
The first cheers the young man won from his fellow congressmen were elicited by a characteristic piece of wit.

"There was once a time in the history of Nebraska," he said, "when there was a sheep there for every person in the state. But now, if every woman in Nebraska named Mary wanted a pet lamb, she would have to go out of the state to get it."

The peroration of that speech is worth quoting, for it shows tersely the stand Mr. Bryan has taken on the tariff question all through his public career. It is as follows:

"The country has nothing to fear from the Democratic policy upon the tariff question. It means a more equal distribution of the great advantages of this country. It means that the men who produce the wealth shall retain a larger share of it."

"It is for this reason that young men of this country are coming to the Democratic party. It is because we are right, and right will triumph. The day will come, and that soon, I trust, when wiser economic policies will prevail than those to which the Republican party is wedded; when the laws in this country will be made for all and not for a few; when those who annually congregate about this capital, seeking to use the taxing power for purposes of private gain, will have lost their occupation; when the burdens of government will be equally distributed and its blessings likewise."

"Hail that day! When it comes, to use the language of another, 'Democracy will be king. Long live the king!'"

At the end of that speech the members of the house no longer questioned the ability of the young man just come among them. Natures that had been prone to discount the youthful interloper from Nebraska recovered from their error with no further delay.

No one sneered at Bryan after that, and there were few who dared to risk the discomfort of tackling the lithe westerner who was so quick and nimble on his mental feet.

All through that congress—the Fifty-second—Bryan was one of the most prominent figures in the house, although he was its youngest member. He devoted limitless time to tariff reform, and when he went back to Nebraska it was with the knowledge that he had fought a good fight.

He entered the next congress to fight a new battle. He had joined the forces of Mr. Bland's free silver warfare and became the first lieutenant of the Missouri veteran. In the previous congress Mr. Bland's right hand man had been Mr. Pierce of Tennessee, but he failed of re-election. Pierce was not a great orator, but was an effective speaker and a skillful and adroit parliamentary general. What Bryan lacked in the latter respect he fully made up by his brilliancy as a speaker, and in the silver debates of that congress he laid the foundations for his political future.

He had sided with Mr. Bland in the previous congress, but it was not until

less interested in the issue discussed. After Bryan had declined a renomination for a third congressional term, he became editor in chief of the World-Herald of Omaha, in which he was to advocate the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and incidentally, it was said, to promote his candidacy for the United States senate. Another feature of his management was to be a hostility to the administration and all that partook of Clevelandism.

Mr. Bryan took hold Sept. 1, 1894, and all went well until the Nebraska Republican state central committee made a contract by which it should control two columns in the editorial page. Mr. Bryan found that the Republicans were using their space to publish matter detrimental to his senatorial project and he made a fight in the court, which was decided in favor of his enemies.

When Bryan's aspirations were blasted by the election of John M. Thurston to the senate, the silver tongued young orator retired to private life as an "ex-congressman."

He still continued, however, to advocate in every way the free coinage of silver, and made frequent trips through the west and south advocating it.

Mr. Bryan's Wife.
Mr. Bryan's wife was Miss Mary E. Baird, the only daughter of a prosperous merchant in Perry, Ills. Opinions seem to differ somewhat as to whether she is handsome or otherwise, but the fact is, she is what would be called really handsome and attractive. She is withal a woman of rare mental endowments, is rather studious and very reserved. But she has an immense amount of determination, and found no difficulty in passing her examination for admission to the bar. She does not care for fashion or society and pays no attention whatever to either.

At the time Bryan made his famous tariff speech in the house he generously declared his wife deserved a share of the praise he got for it. Mrs. Bryan was in the gallery and heard every word of the speech. She noted the volume of tone required to fill the hall, and by means of signals communicated to her husband until she had satisfied herself that he had struck the most effective tone.

Mrs. Bryan can be very sarcastic when sufficiently roused, and at any time will say droll, witty things with only a gleam of a smile in her dark eyes.

She is the mother of three children and is very domestic in her inclinations. When it was discovered that she was a lawyer, a congressman who meant to be very agreeable inquired of her with what line of law she was most familiar.

Mrs. Bryan's quick answer was:

"Domestic relations, sir."

If the Bryans should come into the White House, many people would recall and contrast the night of their first appearance there with Mrs. Bryan's prospect of standing at the head of the reception line. It was just after Bryan's speech when everybody wanted to see him and his lawyer wife. Mrs. Bryan appeared in a high necked, long sleeved black cashmere dress, not even fashionably cut or made. Bryan wore his usual Prince Albert coat and possibly a white lawn tie. The pair stood about and looked lost while people told each other who the unostentatious, rather old fashioned looking couple were, yet neither was at all embarrassed. Both got more than a little amusement out of watching the crowds. They went out very seldom in

masses of the people. She has a sweet and well trained voice in talking, and the men and women who penetrate her reserve appreciate her honesty of purpose and sincerity. She despises sham of every kind, and, above all, is natural and unaffected.

Mr. Bryan lives well in a commodious dwelling in the fashionable part of Lincoln. His family consists of Mrs. Bryan; Ruth, aged 11; William J., Jr., aged 6, and Grace, aged 5. The study, in which both Mr. and Mrs. Bryan have desks, is a very attractive room. It is filled with books, statuary and mementoes of campaigns. There are busts or portraits of noted men, and there are two butcher knives which Mr. Bryan used in the campaign with Field to refute the latter's boast of the effects of high protection.

Last year Mr. Bryan was asked if he had any aspirations looking to the White House, and he said: "No, I have no wish to be a presidential candidate, neither now nor in the years to come. My whole thought now is centered on my family and my profession so far as my own personal desires go. I was brought up in the country and I wish my children to have some of the same rearing. They are now of the age when they need a father's care, and I wish to get into practice again, for I very much enjoy the law, which has been necessarily abandoned during my four years in Washington."

Concerning his speech at the convention which nominated him for president, Hon. Amos Cummings says: "Last of all came Bryan. He administered the coup de grace to the rising hopes of the adherents of the single standard. He tripped lightly up the steps of the plat-



Ruth. Grace. William. THE BRYAN CHILDREN.

form, as lightly as George Fred Williams had done on the preceding day. As he stood before the convention, pale, modest and unassuming, he looked the perfect picture of Samuel J. Randall, a real tribute of the people. His voice filled the hall, apparently without effort. His gestures were the same of grace as he paced backward and forward in easy familiarity with his hearers. There was no self consciousness in either action or utterance. The words poured forth in rhythmical volume, burnishing his ideas and facts until they shone like diamonds. His topics, similes and metaphors were marvelous. The whole speech was iridescent. The delegates sat as if enchanted, breaking into applause at odd moments as though touched by electric wires. It was a display of eloquence pure and undefiled, something that recalled the days of Sargent S. Prentiss or of David Paul Brown.

"Henry Clay himself could not have created so great a furor. I shall not attempt to describe it. Pale and exhausted, but with flashing eyes and a smiling face, he was raised to the shoulders of the Nebraska delegation, while the guidons of three-fourths of the states were dancing around him. There was an ocean of applause while it lasted, those bearing the guidons marching in procession around the delegates, shouting choruses of satisfaction. It was a tribute never before paid to a living orator."

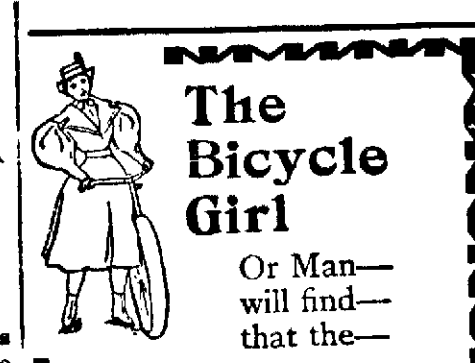
The Title of Czar.
In the second half of the sixteenth century this imperial Russian title was certainly acknowledged by English sovereigns. Sufficient proof of it is contained in Richard Hakluyt's work, "Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation, Made by Sea and Overland, to the Remotest and Farthest Distant Quarters of the Earth. London, 1598." There is "The copie of the Duke of Moscovie and Emperour of Russia his letters, sent to King Edward the Sixth, by the hands of Richard Chancelour." It begins thus: "We, great Duke Ivan Vasilivich, by the grace of God great lord and Emperour of all Russia, great Duke of Valodomer, Mosco, and Novograd, King of Kasan, King of Astracan, lord of Pleisko, and great Duke of Smolensko," etc. Richard Chancelour also speaks of the Russian "Emperours or Dukes." He says: "This Duke is Lord and Emperour of many countreies, and his power is marvellous great." Sir Hugh Willoughby also calls the Russian monarchs "Emperours." The title of the then ruling czar, he reports, was loudly pronounced at court as "the great Duke of Moscovie and chiefe Emperour of Russia, John Basilivich." Again, John Hesse and others always mention the czar under the appellation of "the Emperour of Russia."—Fortnightly Review.

Seals Strangled by Lobster Pot Hoops.
Seals are to fish and lobsters what hawks are to mice and snakes. Sometimes seals, young ones especially, get into trouble because of their amateur attempts at capturing food. Gameland tells a story in which the follies of seal youth were paid for in the days of maturity. A. S. Agnes of Pulpit Harbor, Me., found two dead seals about whose necks were lobster pot funnel hoops so tightly fastened that the animals had been choked to death by them. When the seals were small and inexperienced they had come across lobster pots in which were lobsters, and in trying to get at them had got the hoops fast about their necks. As last the necks had grown so large that the seals were strangled.—New York Sun.

The Growth of the Finger Nails.
A prominent manicure, who has devoted many years to the study of the subject, states, as the result of his observations, that the finger nails of the human species grow more rapidly in children than in adults, and that the growth is slowest with the aged. His observations, however, do not stop at this, for he finds that both in childhood and age they grow faster in summer than in winter. In one instance a nail that required 182 days to renew in winter renewed in summer in exactly 116 days. During both seasons the patient upon whom this experiment was made enjoyed normal health. The method of testing this growth was in each instance the same. The nail was pared close and slightly notched at the quick. Both the right and left hands were studied, with the result that he affirms that the growth of the finger nails is more rapid on the right hand than on the left.

One peculiarity of the growth of finger nails, in addition to those stated, is that the period of renewal differs proportionately with the length of the fingers. Thus it is more rapid in the middle fingers than any other. In the fingers on either side of the middle finger the period of renewal is about equal and slower. It is even more slow in the little finger, and the slowest of all in the thumb. Comparing the same fingers with the different hands, the person who discovered these curious phases of growth states that on an average the nails on the left hand fingers require 82 days longer to renew than those of the right hand. In one particular, the growth of the nails and hair and beard is governed by the same law—that of growing more rapidly in summer than in winter.—New York Ledger.

A Question of Survival.
The Boers as a body are unprogressive, unadventurous, averse to change. The British are progressive, active and eager for adventure. The Boers are hunters and cattle owners. The British are miners and traders. The British



The Bicycle Girl

Or Man—will find—that the—
LIGHTNING HOT DROPS
Is their friend as an external remedy for Pains, Sprains, Cuts, Scratches and Bruises and all like accidental ailments.
CARRY A BOTTLE ALONG.
You'll find it of particular use when Gripes, Pains in the Stomach come on—nothing better for Cramps or Cholera Morbus.
50c size holds twice as much as the 25c size.
HERB MEDICINE COMPANY,
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Sold by Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton

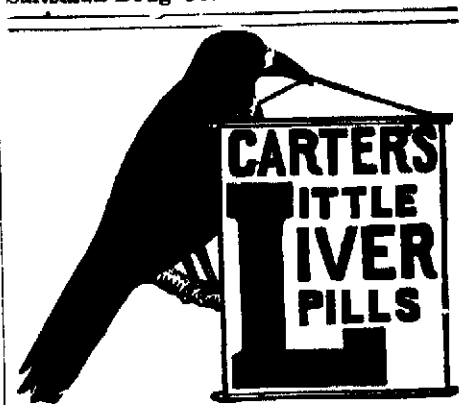
have the forces of education, science and capital on their side; the Boers, on the other hand, decline to avail themselves of the resources by which wealth is accumulated, and through which the power conferred by wealth is acquired. The Boers receive no re-enforcement by emigration; the British population is increasing daily by the constant influx of new batches of emigrants. Given these conditions, and the result is certain.

In virtue of nature's law of the "survival of the fittest," the British are bound to distance the Boers in the future as they have done in the past. In this world, as present constituted, the weaker is certain in the long run to go to the wall. Just as in the southern states in America the Yankee is hunting out the southern planter, so the Briton is compelled by the same manifest destiny to oust the Boer. I hold, therefore, that no matter what one's respect may be for the individual fine qualities of the Boer population, one can entertain no doubt that in the end the race that goes ahead must get the better of the race that stays at home.—Nineteenth Century.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert told a good story against Sir Arthur Sullivan and himself at the Savage club. While "The Mikado" was in process of incubation the collaborators decided that it would be an excellent thing to herald the entry of the Japanese monarch by a suitable Japanese tune set to real Japanese words, and they appealed to a gentleman learned in matters concerning the far east to help them in their difficulty. The result was the chorus in the second act, "Miya sama, miya sama," the strains of which are also heard with such singular effect in the overture. Until quite recently Mr. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan were under the impression that this air belonged to something in the national anthem; but it now seems that they have been badly sold. A friend of Mr. Gilbert, who saw "The Mikado" the other day for the first time, has written a letter complimenting the author and composer upon the general scheme of their local color, but expressing astonishment at the introduction of the "Miya sama" chorus, the tune of which he declares to be that of a song sung only in the lowest tea-houses of Yokohama and calculated to make the lord chamberlain's hair stand on end.—Public Opinion.

For Over Fifty Years.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

* Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds, croup and whooping cough. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by Saltsman Drug Co.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

ask for Carter's,

I insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. BOTTLED BY CHICHESTER, ENGLAND. **DRUGGIST FOR CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND IN RED AND GOLD METALLIC BOXES, SEALED WITH BLUE RIBBON. TAKE CARE AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. AT DRUGGISTS, OR SENT BY MAIL, 10,000 T. CHICHESTER, ENGLAND. Name of the Doctor, Chichester's English Diamond Brand, Philadelphia, Pa.**

Receiver's Sale of Carriages

I am now closing out at private sale the entire stock of the Dexter Wagon Co., consisting of

Piano Box Buggies, Phaetons, Surries, Road Wagons, also Ball Bearing and Rubber Tire Light Driving Vehicles.

This is a rare opportunity to secure a bargain, as these goods are being offered below manufacturer's cost.

J. A. WANN, Receiver
Salesroom—Odd Fellows Temple. CANTON, O.

Don't Forget the Fact

That not only all classes and kinds of

FURNITURE, but CARPETS, RUGS, DRAPERIES, LAMPS, DISHES, TOILET SETS, STOVES, . . . RANGES, REFRIGERATORS...

Mid-Summer Clearance!

Our patrons appreciate the fact that our sale are GENUINE.

This Sale SURPASSES all Others.

AND WHY NOT?

Never were such values offered in the history of the business

What WE DO WE DO WE DO

We Say..

WOULD YOU LIKE

A Handsome Sideboard . . .

AT HALF PRICE?

.....Here It Is: **A \$76.00 Value for \$37.50.....**

25 as good values in sideboards. We are rushed. Place your order early to insure prompt delivery.

Another Shipment of those \$1.20 Rockers. 25 Solid Oak Cane Seat Rockers at 99 cents,

COMPLETE OUTFIT {Cupboard, 4 Oak Cane Chairs, 6-ft. Table, 3 piece Solid Birch Bedroom Suit, 3 burner Gasoline Stove and Furnishings, 1 Box Couch. : : : : } **\$45.00**

...Benedict's White Palace...



MRS. BRYAN.

now that he became an out and out silver leader. Before that it had been thought he favored free coinage because of a supposed strong sentiment among his constituents favorable to this legislation. But now he showed that his heart and soul were in the cause.

His speech against the repeal of the Sherman silver coinage act was one of the most remarkable ever heard in the house. For three hours he held the close attention of the largest audience, both on the floor and in the galleries, drawn to the capital during that session. The oldest members of the house followed the speech with even more respectful interest than had been accorded to Mr. Bland's speech a few days before, and Mr. Bryan's more attractive personality and his captivating eloquence fixed the attention of hundreds present who were

Washington, and then only on official occasions. Mrs. Bryan never appeared in evening dress during their Washington life and Bryan surely never has owned a dress suit. They never attended fashionable dinners and certainly gave none themselves.

Mrs. Bryan's head is the most noticeable thing about her. It is very shapely and the heavy dark brown hair is always brushed smoothly back from a very high, full forehead. The hair is thick, soft and fine and simply coiled into a mass on top of the head.

Mrs. Bryan would sacrifice and endure anything once she had made up her mind that a thing was right. She has ideals and will consider her husband's nomination as righteously and a step toward what the Bryans maintain is the correction of the wrongs of the

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1896.

For two successive years the green glass blowers of the country, by national convention, have endorsed a free coinage of silver proposition. They adjourned today at Streator, Ill., the same proposition having come up by way of resolution. A motion was made to table the resolution and it was carried almost unanimously. This shows the growth of the sound money sentiment. The green glass workers convention represented perhaps 10,000 workmen, scattered all over the country. They are intelligent progressive men, and having carefully studied the question, they have abandoned their former attitude.

Information is sought concerning the seigniorage in the treasury. Seigniorage is the amount of profit obtained by the government between the actual and coinage value of silver purchased. There is no seigniorage on the uncoined silver purchased under the Sherman act, and it can only accrue from the actual coinage of silver, being the difference between the amount of metal in the coins and the amount purchased for coinage. Seigniorage is carried on the books of the treasury as profit. Silver certificates are issued upon the deposit of silver dollars. Treasury notes, redeemable in silver dollars were issued by authority of the act of 1890 for the purchase of silver bullion.

Henry Bohl writes to J. R. Vernon, of Salem, saying:

"Now, I want to give you the news that at last I have come up to your expectations and am now a full-fledged Republican, and shall vote for McKinley and the Republican ticket. I cannot go free silver, censuring the President and the supreme court of the United States, nor Populism, socialism, anarchism, Tillman, Altgeld, Waite and Penoyer. I hope the financial question will be definitely settled this fall, and if so times will surely be much better than they are now."

Mr. Bohl is one of the foremost Democrats of Ohio. He resigned the office of United States marshal for the southern district of Ohio, has served in the general assembly, and has been chairman of the Democratic state central committee.

SOMETHING ABOUT SILVER.

The following are a number of questions and answers bearing upon silver coinage:

"What amount of silver has been coined in the United States up to date?"

From the opening of the mints to the close of the last fiscal year there had been 692,524,523 silver dollars coined.

"What amount of gold has been coined up to date?"

To the close of the last fiscal year \$1,755,813,763.

"What amount of silver bullion is there now in the treasury exclusive of seigniorage?"

On June 1, 1896, there were 132,998,000 ounces of silver in the treasury, valued at \$119,941,000.

SENATOR SHERMAN TO "THE INDEPENDENT."

Not a little has been said of late concerning the willingness of various worthy Republicans to succeed Senator Sherman, and these statements are usually coupled with some alleged declaration of his to the effect that he would not again be a candidate. THE INDEPENDENT never believed that Senator Sherman made any such remark, and it is happy to be able to print the following note received from him this morning:

MASSILLON, O., July 18.—Your note of the 16th is received. It is not true that I have declared that I would not again be a candidate for the Senate. I have noticed such statements in the papers, but I regard even the consideration of the subject as entirely premature. The legislature which elects my successor will not itself be nominated until next summer. When spoken to on this subject I have made that reply. I thank you heartily for your kind opinion.

Very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

It is, indeed, too early to begin a senatorial campaign for a vacancy that will not exist until 1898, and when that time does roll around, let us hope that Senator Sherman will still be in his present good health, so that he may be returned to the upper house, where he serves the country with honor to himself and satisfaction to his state.

MCKINLEY AS A CANDIDATE.

A request is made for the figures of record in Mr. McKinley's congressional career. He was first elected to Congress by Stark, Columbiana, Mahoning and Carroll counties, in 1876, receiving 16,489 votes. His opponent, Dr. Lamborn, of Alliance, received 13,185 votes. McKinley's plurality being 3,304. In 1878 he was thrown into a Democratic district composed of Ashland, Portage, Stark and Wayne counties, and carried it over Gen. Aquila Wiley, receiving 15,489 votes to Gen. Wiley's 14,255. The old district was restored in 1880, and had 20,321 votes against 16,650 cast for Judge L. D. Thorman, afterward United States civil service commissioner, and now living in Chicago. In 1882 he ran against Jonathan H. Wallace, securing 19,900 votes, to 16,898 cast for Wallace. A contest arose in the House, which was Democratic, and after serving a portion of his term he was ousted in favor of Judge Wallace. In 1884 the Democrats having again gerrymandered the state, he ran for Congress in a district composed of Medina, Stark, Summit and Wayne counties. He obtained 22,672 votes, and his opponent, David R. Paige got 20,643 votes. By 1886 the old district had been re-established, and he was elected over Wallace H. Phelps by a plurality of 2,559, securing 18,776 votes in all, to 16,217 cast for Phelps. Again in 1888 he was elected over George P. Ikert, by a vote of 25,249 to 21,150, McKinley's plurality being 4,099. In 1890 he made his last race for Congress and was defeated by John G. Warwick, in a district consisting of Stark, Holmes, Wayne and Medina counties. The vote of McKinley was 19,757, and that of Warwick, 20,059, the latter's plurality being 302. His first plurality as a candidate for governor was 25,511, and his last, 80,995.

AN ESTIMATE OF BRYAN.

Edward Rosewater, of the Omaha Bee, publishes over his signature the following estimate of William J. Bryan:

"While gifted with oratorical powers of a high order, Bryan lacks both depth and breadth. He is a popularizer of other men's ideas rather than an original thinker, and has a catchy way of presenting his subjects to an audience. He is a consummate actor, whose forte lies in appeals to sentiment and emotion rather than in arguments and sound reasoning. He is a born agitator, who never hesitates to employ the weapons of a demagogue to make a point. Bryan's most vulnerable part is his lack of moral stamina and utter indifference to the maintenance of public integrity. While so far as I know his private character is unimpeachable he has never raised his voice or used his pen in denunciation of flagrant abuses of public office or betrayal of public trust, but, on the contrary, has permitted the paper for which he is ostensibly the responsible editor to gloss over and defend embezzlement in public office, gross official negligence and corrupt collusion with public plunderers, even where the offenders were foisted into office as Republicans.

"From the professional standpoint Mr. Bryan may be considered a dismal failure. His legal practice has never amounted to anything worth mentioning. His venture in the newspaper business has not been regarded as serious in these parts. While he has been nominal editor of the Omaha World-Herald since September 1, 1894, he has in reality been a mere journalistic figurehead. His name has been paraded at the head of the weekly edition to draw free silver delusionists, but was soon taken out of the daily, and has not been replaced. Instead of devoting time to the paper he has been traveling about the country five weeks out of six as the paid champion of the Bimetallic League.

"As a politician Bryan has displayed no organizing ability. He is a good stump-speaker and an effective campaigner. But that is all. If he has any executive capacity it has not yet manifested itself. He has never held any executive position, and has never had an opportunity to exercise any faculty he may possibly possess in that direction. The best business men of Omaha, regardless of party, look upon him as a man of immature judgment, who would constitute an extra hazardous risk as head of the national government."

THE GRAVE OF LORIN ANDREWS.

Lorin Andrews, one of the first of the distinguished superintendents of the Massillon high schools, and who afterward rounded out his fine career as president of Kenyon college, was buried in Gambier. Mr. Andrews was Colonel of the Fourth Ohio regiment and it was recently asserted that his grave had not been honored as it deserved. President Pierce, of Kenyon, writes to Lemuel Jeffries, of Wooster, to deny the report. The old friends of Col. Andrews in Massillon, will be interested in the letter:

"I am much obliged for your letter, for I had not seen the report that you refer to, and I am glad to have the opportunity of contradicting such an unfounded and malicious statement. President Andrews is honored by no one more than by the college he served so well and nobly. The faculty one and all, are glad to own him as president, volunteer and as martyr to the cause of the union.

"I cannot imagine what the basis is rather the occasion of such a rumor can be. Three years ago I delivered the address at the grave myself, and a year ago opened the exercises with prayer. Different professors have performed there services at various times and always gladly.

"It occurs to me that it may have happened that very few members of our faculty were present at the exercises this year, for the state convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew was at that time in session at Gambier as the guest of the college. Convention, business prevented my attendance at the exercises at the grave this year, and the same may be true of some others. However, the cadets of the Kenyon military academy, a department of the college, took part in the procession, and fired the salute over President Andrews's grave."

For earache, put a couple of drops of Thomas' Electric Oil on a bit of cotton and place in the ear. The pain will stop in a few moments. Simple enough, isn't it?

MISS REEL, OF WYOMING

She Tells About Woman Suffrage in the West.

IT IS A GREAT SUCCESS.

The Number of Stay-at-Home Women Voters is no Greater Than That of Men—The Effect is to Improve the Character of State Government.

Miss Estella Reel, the state superintendent of public instruction for Wyoming, has been heard of before in Massillon. Miss Reel is not only young, but good looking, and can boast of being the first woman in the United States to be elected a state officer. She has been visiting Miss Minnie Kihhn in Massillon, and one of the purposes of her visit was to see Mr. and Mrs. McKinley. Her views, which she says are those of "a woman guided by intuition," are these: "Major McKinley impresses me as a strong, forceful man, with that calm repose of manner that denotes great latent strength. A man to be trusted with the fate of nations. 'A perfect man, nobly planned, to love, honor and command.' One whose reign as President will bring happiness and prosperity to all our people."

Miss Reel left Massillon Monday morning, and before going was good enough to tell THE INDEPENDENT something about woman suffrage in the first state to grant it unreservedly to women.

"I think fully 95 per cent. of the women of Wyoming vote at all of the elections," said she. "The percentage of those who do not vote is no greater than among the opposite sex. All classes of women vote in Wyoming. Society women take part in politics, voting and frequently taking part in primaries. Working women, and those whose husbands, relatives, or friends, are in politics, or are candidates for office, take fully as active a part in political work as men."

"The laws of Wyoming are as yet in an imperfect condition. The state is young and many of its laws are those adopted during the territorial period. Owing to the sparse population of the state and the fact that there is not the same amount of funds available for carrying on the work of the courts and the administration of justice, the laws of the state are not as perfect as could be wished. The influence of women in public affairs will, it is expected, tend to make easy of accomplishment many needed reforms. In several instances, the influence of women has served, even during the short period of statehood, to have had features of our laws repealed and reforms secured.

"Women are paid the same wages as men in Wyoming for the same work. A Wyoming statute provides that in school work there shall be no discrimination because of sex in the pay of the teachers. In the profession of teaching alone, this has proven of great advantage to women."

"Residents of Wyoming who have watched closely the results of equal suffrage fail to discover any injurious effects upon the women themselves, or their families. Political duties do not necessarily take up the time of any woman to such an extent that she need neglect any of her household duties. There are 20,000 voters in Wyoming, of whom 11,000 are male and 9,000 female.

"The advantages of allowing women to vote in Wyoming are, in part, as follows: Equal suffrage in a great degree removes women from the dependent class and makes her independent. It advances her from the position of an inferior in the political life of the state to one of equality. With experience and use women will be enabled to accomplish reforms in the Wyoming laws for the amelioration of the condition of women and the betterment of both sexes. Even in the short time women have enjoyed political rights in Wyoming, their influence for good has been felt. Our elections are conducted more orderly than in any other state, all political parties are extremely careful of the character of their candidates, and, it is safe to assert, no notoriously bad man could be elected to office in Wyoming. It will not be long before women, learning their strength, will unite together, and, holding the balance of power, will be enabled to exert a most potent influence in public affairs."

"Which political party is entitled to the credit of giving suffrage to the women of your state?"

"Honors are easy between the parties in this respect. The man who introduced the suffrage act in the first territorial legislature, Mr. W. B. Bright, was a Democrat, but the woman who introduced him to introduce it, and who is known as the 'mother of woman suffrage' in Wyoming, Mrs. Esther Morris, is a Republican. The legislature which adopted the measure was composed wholly of Democrats, but it was a Republican governor, the Hon. J. A. Campbell, who saved suffrage by vetoing a bill introduced in the second legislature to repeal the law establishing it. In the constitutional convention the resolution providing for woman suffrage was introduced by a Democrat, ex Governor Baxter, and it was supported by Democrats and Republicans alike. Both parties recognize women in their conventions, and by giving them places upon their committees, and are becoming more liberal each succeeding year in giving women their share of offices. The women of our state are very modest in their requests for favors, and, although they compose nearly one half of the voting population, they have to the present time asked for but one of the six state offices and for an equally small proportion of the county offices."

"Will suffrage continue to be a success in Wyoming?"

"I am certain it will. The questions which are vital to us in Wyoming, such as the development of the natural resources of the state, the maintaining of an honest and economical state government, and maintaining equal rights and privileges for women, as well as questions of national scope, are all being studied by our women, and their votes, you may be certain, whenever they have a bearing upon these matters, will be cast upon the right side."

THE MCKINLEYS LEAVE.

They Depart at Noon on a Week's Leave for Cleveland.

CANTON, July 20.—Mr. and Mrs. McKinley left at noon for Cleveland, unattended and with republican simplicity, not hunting for milk trains or shunning the best car because it was comfortable. They will be gone for a week, and during that week Canton will sink to the dead level of the commonplace. On Thursday Mr. McKinley will go down to Mt. Union College and remain there one hour as a participant in the commencement exercises. He will go back to Cleveland from Alliance. Mr. McKinley's Sunday was very quiet. No visitors presented themselves, and none of the family went to church. Old Mrs. McKinley, who came home from Somerset, Pa., on Saturday, dined with her son, and in the afternoon they all went driving. Saturday evening Wm. M. Hahn, of Mansfield, Charles G. Dawes, of Chicago, and Abner McKinley, of New York, were in Canton. They left at 9 o'clock for Chicago, to be with Mark Hanna at the opening of the national headquarters in that city. The New York headquarters will be opened some time this week.

A GREAT WEEK AT MT. UNION.

ALLIANCE, July 20.—The first fifty years of the history of Mt. Union college is being celebrated this week in connection with the commencement exercises. This is being observed at "Alliance day" and prominent residents are furnishing the oratory. Tuesday will be founder's day. Congressman Taylor will speak, also ex-President Harshorn, and Hugh J. Caldwell. Bishop Stanford is down for an address. In the evening Matilda Hindman, the first woman in Europe or America to receive the degree of A. B. will speak on "What more can she ask?" On Wednesday the principal address will be delivered by Senator Sherman. A number of professors will also speak. Thursday is commencement day, and in the morning greetings will be expressed by ex-Governor McKinley, Bishop Vincent and Lewis Miller.

CANTON AND COURT HOUSE.

Items of Interest from the County Seat.

CANTON, July 21.—Adam Ritchey, an aged and respected resident of this city, died at his home in East Tuscarawas street, early this morning. Mr. Ritchey was a resident of North Industry previous to his removal to Canton. He had numerous Massillon friends.

FOR ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Emanuel Winnifelt, a steel worker, was arrested this morning upon receipt of a telegram from Marshal Prettyman, of Laurel, O. The message states that Winnifelt is wanted there for attempt at murder. The suspect stated this morning that he had only been in three cities in the past five years, St. Louis, Cleveland and Canton, and knows nothing of the circumstances relating to his arrest. His mother lives in Canton.

CLARK APPOINTED MASTER.

On petition of Lawyers Eggert & McLaughlin, of this city, and J. J. Grant, of Canton, Judge McCarty, Monday afternoon, appointed George Clark, of Canton, as master for the Standard Mercantile Company to assess the 100% additional liability against the stockholders of the concern. Mr. Clark has already taken possession of the company's books.

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

CANTON, July 20.—James P. Phillips began suit today against the city of Canton, to recover damages in the sum of \$1,000. Phillips was injured recently by being thrown from his carriage in Newport street by a washout.

A schedule of debts has been filed in the assignment of John E. Martin, of Canton.

Inventory has been filed in the estate of George Teeple, of Sugar Creek township.

Chas. E. Oberlin has been appointed administrator of the estate of Wm. J. Oberlin, of Massillon.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Harry F. Owens and Amanda Barkheimer, Max Broeher and Ida Smith, of Canton, and Stephen Bell and Etta Kuhn, of Massillon.

The Buffalo Bill Men.

The victims of the Ft. Wayne bridge accident have improved generally except David Denio, driver of the ill-fated wagon. Drs Hardy and Dimon visited the hospital this morning and found Denio's temperature very high. They say he is developing pneumonia and the result may be serious. Antonia Grancioso whose injuries were the most serious has improved greatly.

Great Oaks from Little Acorns Grow.

Is a line from the trite old verse we used to recite in our school boy days. It was a forcible application to those small ailments which we are apt to disregard until they reach formidable proportions. A fit of indigestion, a "slight" attack of constipation, it is assumed, will soon pass off, but it is very apt to get worse, and in the meantime is neglected until the ailment becomes chronic, and then, if not entirely eradicated, is a constant annoyance and menace of worse consequences, for diseases, recollect, beget one another. How much wiser to resort to a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at the outset of the malady than to temporize with it at the start, or treat it with violent remedies in its maturity. Be on time with disease or it may floor you. Malarious, rheumatic and kidney complaints, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and nervousness are all disorders of rapid growth, and should be "nipped in the bud" by timely resort to the Bitters.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no better or pleasanter way to do it than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure as a preventative of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

There is no other remedy on earth so simple, so effectual, so natural, in the cure of summer complaint in all its forms, as Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry.

FOR TEN THOUSAND.

The C. L. & W. Defendant in a Damage Case.

WOOSTER UNIVERSITY GETS \$5000

Supt. McDowell of Millersburg, Resigns in Order to Run for Congress—A New Year Letter from Wilmot—The Enumerators at Work—Other News of Nearby Towns.

MILLERSBURG, July 21.—On November 13, 1895, C. M. Ernst, conductor on the C. L. & W. railway, was killed in a rear end collision at Warwick. J. F. Zimmerman, administrator of his estate, through his attorney L. P. Simpson, of Millersburg, now brings suit in common pleas court of Wayne county to recover \$10,000 damages for causing his death. The petition recites that the company issued unreasonable orders to Ernst, compelling him to work 15 hours a day in all kinds of weather without relief or rest or privilege of securing regular meals, and that because of bondage of the labor he was made unfit for duty, being weakened physically, and at the time of his death he had been on duty 31 consecutive hours. The claim is also made that Ernst knew nothing of a train running behind him.

PROF. McDOWELL RESIGNS.

MILLERSBURG, July 21.—The school board at their meeting last night hired Prof. S. H. Malary, of Centerburg, O., for superintendent of the schools, vice J. A. McDowell, resigned. They also employed Prof. C. M. Swingle, of Dillon, O., as principal, for assistant superintendent. Both come well recommended. The pupils are loth to part with Prof. McDowell, who has been superintendent for twenty years.

WOOSTER'S FINE PRESENT.

WOOSTER, July 21.—R. R. Post, of Nashville, Holmes county, a wealthy retired farmer, has presented Wooster university with \$5,000. The amount, in cash and securities, was turned over to the Rev. R. M. Donaldson, financial secretary. The gift came unsolicited, none of the officers of the institution ever having met Mr. Post. His gift came after a visit to the university.

HAPPENINGS AT WILMOT.

WILMOT, July 21.—Kutchbach & Sons, masons, are working near West Lebanon.

Enumerators of the youth of school age are bringing in their reports to Clerk James Crise, this week.

Mrs. Ellis, mother of Prof. John Ellis, of Massillon, is very ill at this writing.

The U. B. people will hold their annual woods meeting in the Werner grove the first Sunday in August.

The Evangelicals have changed the date of their quarterly meeting at the Ridge church to August 8 and 9. The Rev. Mr. Lamb, of Akron, is expected to be present.

Dan Wardell, of Canal Dover, has been assisting his brother Lee, on the farm, through haying.

The poles for the long distance telephone are up, crossing the Beach City road at the farm of T. C. Putman.

The P. of H. order held a picnic near Sugar Creek Falls on Saturday. Mr. F. A. Berthick, of Mantua, O., was the principal speaker. Prof. George W. Ellis, of Elkhardt, Ind., a former Wilmot boy, delivered a couple of humorous recitations. Besides these were some local performances, all of which were good.

The Rev. E. Kadabaugh, of Stark, will occupy the Evangelical pulpit Sunday evening.

NEWS FROM ORRVILLE.

ORRVILLE, July 21.—Robert Hamilton, of Wooster, is visiting his brother, J. M. Fiscus, for several days.

Earl Ammann has returned home after a week's outing at Turkeyfoot.

The business men's picnic will be on the 4th of August, and they will go to Hix watha park to spend the day. Fare for the round trip seventy cents. All business will be suspended.

Miss Ella Aultman, one of our accommodating postoffice clerks, is spending her vacation at Canal Dover.

Miss Edith Smith, of Wooster, is visiting friends and relatives here.

J. M. Brenneman has gone to visit the Cleveland Stone Company's quarries and order another installment of stone from there to lay new pavements.

Mrs. E. E. Clark and son and Miss Ida Clark left on last Saturday for Philadelphia, Pa., to visit the sister of the latter.

Samuel Bränneman, the banker, and family are spending the week at Turkeyfoot lake.

A couple of our business men were buncoed on bogus New York drafts by an unknown man who was here for a short stay only.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hamilton left on Tuesday for Cleveland to join the Buckeye Press Association excursion to Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Montreal and Quebec.

Good Health.

If you want to keep your health and strength without consulting the doctor so often, the best thing you can do is to write to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for a copy of Dr. Pierce's great book, the "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." Send 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only. It is a large book of 1,008 pages, with over 300 illustrations. It is the same book of which 680,000 were sold at \$1.50 each. The only difference is in the binding, which in the free edition is of strong manilla paper. There is no other such complete family doctor book in the English language. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. Send now before all are given away. They are going off rapidly, therefore, do not delay sending immediately if in want of one. The above generous offer is limited to 500,000 copies.

"Wake up, Jacob, day is breaking!" so said DeWitt's Little Early Risers to the man who had taken them to arouse his sluggish liver. Z. T. Baltzly, G. B. Fulton.

DEAD AT HIS POST.

Brakeman Blythe Instantly Killed on His First Trip.

Charles Blythe, a W. & L. E. brakeman, was found upon his train at midnight dead. The discovery was made at Hartland, a small station near Norwalk. As yet there is no proof as to how the accident occurred but is generally supposed that he was struck by an overhead bridge as his head was badly bruised. Blythe was making his first trip and was employed by the company but last week. He came here from Canton and was formerly employed by the C. C. & S. company. He boarded at Columbian Heights.

A BIG DAMAGE SUIT.

The Massillon Bridge Company the Defendant.

GEORGE CRUTTENDEN PLAINTIFF

Personal Injuries Received Through a Careless Foreman the Grounds for Action—Crushed While Moving a Heavy Girder Braced—The Allegations.

George Cruttenden, of this city, has begun suit in court to recover \$22,000 from the Massillon Bridge Company. Mr. Cruttenden claims to have been damaged to that extent by personal injuries received in November, 1895. The petition was filed late on Monday afternoon by Lawyers R. W. McCaughy and Day, Lynch & Day. The plaintiff was employed by the bridge company as a laborer, and was injured through alleged carelessness on the part of the company's foreman. Mr. Cruttenden was ordered by the latter to assist in moving several heavy girder braces, each weighing 6,800 pounds, in a manner entirely different from the usual way.

During the operation one of the braces fell from a truck, crushing the plaintiff against a pile of boiler iron, injuring him permanently. Mr. Cruttenden's left leg was broken in several places, his right hip crushed and back hurt. On Sunday last he was able to leave the house for the first time since the accident.

MR BOSCH'S LOSS.

Wearing Apparel and \$245 in Paper Money go up in Smoke.

Thomas Bosch, of 28 State street, collected \$245 in paper money on the sale of some property, Saturday. As he intended to use this amount on Monday he did not deposit it in the bank, but secreted the bills in a wardrobe on the second floor. Sunday morning feeling slightly indisposed, he did not attend church as usual. He was sitting in the rear room of the house when an odor as of burning wood attracted his attention. After investigating the out-kitchen and the room on the first floor, he went up stairs. Opening the wardrobe door he was almost suffocated by the rush of flame and smoke. An alarm was sent in to Hose Company No. 1 and with the aid of the chemical apparatus the fire was soon extinguished.

The contents of the wardrobe were totally destroyed. No trace of the money was to be found and as Mr. Bosch is only in moderate circumstances the loss is a serious one. The house and wearing apparel were insured. The origin of the fire is deeply mysterious as no one had been upstairs for several hours and there was not a stove in the house.

Eli Hill, Lumber City, Pa., writes, "I have been suffering from piles for twenty five years and thought my case incurable. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was recommended to me as a pile cure, so I bought a box and it performed a permanent cure." This is only one of thousands of similar cases. Eczema, sores and skin diseases yield quickly when it is used. Z. T. Baltzly, G. B. Fulton.

Burdock Blood Bitters never fails to cure all impurities of the blood, from a common pimple to the worst scrofula sores.

It would be hard to convince a man suffering from bilious colic that his agony is due to a microbe with an unpronounceable name. But one dose of DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure will convince him of its power to afford instant relief. It kills pain. Z. T. Baltzly, G. B. Fulton.

Purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will give you an appetite, tone your stomach and strengthen your nerves.

Advertised Letters.
List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon July 20, 1896:

LADIES	GENTS
Talcott, Mrs. McElie	Talcott, Mrs. Mary
Blooms, John	Peachy, Jacob
Elis, J. B.	Rev. J. F.
Herrick, G. W.	Simon, Wm.
Moore, Jno.	Shearer, O. G.
	Wills, H. F.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.
FRI X R. SHELLEY, P. M.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
•DR•

PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

John Miller is in Boston sightseeing and visiting relatives.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bottorff, in North Erie street, a son.

Mrs. Harry Markel is visiting her former home in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Minnie Preyer Smith, of Dayton, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Preyer.

Miss Dora Schad, of Marietta, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Louis Meuser.

Inness' Band will play in the Armory on October 29, in the afternoon and evening.

Mrs. Arthur Taggart, of Akron, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Jacob Wagoner, in East Oak street.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dorse and daughter are visiting Mr. Dorse's sister in Morrow county.

Miss Lula Reed will give a "bicycle tea" Friday evening at her summer home near Meyer's lake.

Miss Almada Blackstein, of Orrville, is visiting her aunts, Mrs. Wm. Snyder and Mrs. M. L. Seiler, in South Mill street.

The Sunday School Workers' Round Table will be held at Reedurban, Thursday, July 23rd. Take 6:42 car. Round trip 10 cents.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bowen have returned from Seattle, where they spent several weeks very pleasantly with their son, David Bowen.

Willie, the eight-year-old son of Policeman Hollender, fell from a tree Tuesday evening and badly fractured his left arm. Dr. Hattery dressed the injury.

Prescott Burton is with a party of college chums this summer, cruising along the Massachusetts coast, visiting the many resorts and following the dictates of fancy in his movements.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin B. Schultz, who have been in Cleveland the past week, have returned home. They were accompanied by Mr. Schultz's mother, Mrs. Fred Schultz, of Springfield, O., who will remain in the city a short time.

The Massillon base ball team and the Minglewoods, of North Lawrence, have arranged for a series of three games for the championship of Stark county. The first of the series will be played at the North Lawrence base ball park Saturday afternoon.

In a letter to Henry Pahlau, in this city, Harry Smith, who is now catcher for the Buffalo league team, says that while he has a comfortable salary and is otherwise pleasantly situated, it is not near as much fun as playing amateur base ball.

John Arter, a carpenter employed at the works of W. R. Harrison & Co., fell from a ladder on which he was standing and sustained serious injuries. Several fingers were dislocated, his arms and legs were badly bruised and the right pelvis was broken.

William Davis was struck by a piece of falling coal while at work in the Woodland mine, Tuesday morning, sustaining a scalp wound three inches in length and injuries about the shoulders and back. Drs. J. F. and J. O. Gardner dressed his injuries.

The match ball game between the Massillon club and Julius Wittmann's picked nine, which was to have been played on Friday of this week has been postponed until Friday, July 31. This will enable both teams to get in better condition and to put a superior game.

Miss Amelia Ricker gave a card party to thirteen of her intimate friends on Tuesday evening in honor of the Misses Birdie Yokonn, C. Beerer and Lena Lucious from Cleveland. A prize given for the best player was carried off by John Mour, and the booby prize by Miss Clara Boerner.

Mr. W. R. Malone, now principal of the Salt Lake City high school, is visiting his family in Canton. Mr. Malone says that Easton people do not realize the force of the free silver party, and that "prejudices" may roll away when Western orators come on to enlighten the effete East.

Mr. Arvine Fox, of this city has secured notice of the death of his sister, Mrs. Esther M. Keefer, in Oakland, Cal. Mrs. Keefer was born in West Brookfield in 1819, but for more than forty years had made her home in the West. She was also a sister of the late Mrs. James Bayliss.

Mayor Schott, who wrote to the chief of police, of Cleveland, a few days since, with reference to the address given him by William Miller, who had been bound over to court for pocket picking, has received a reply. The letter states that no man by that name was ever known to have resided there.

Friends of Jerome Bayliss, who is now in Paris, will regret to hear that he met with an accident, several weeks ago, a dog getting in front of his bicycle, and the fall has resulted in an injured knee. The condition of his knee is very serious, and members of his family are very much worried by the reports received.

The Rev. John Herron presented the nebular theory in his sermon last night on "The Creation," and approved it as reasonable and probable, and not in conflict with the bible statement, "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." The second sermon of the series (next Sabbath evening) will be on Gen. 1:2, "And the earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep; and the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters."

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wheeler DeLong think of organizing Massillon's very little people and rehearsing them for a performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This was recently done in Cleveland with great success, and it is done here it will be for the benefit of the Massillon cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. DeLong are spending their vacation here, and studying for their next season's work. If "Uncle Tom" is given as suggested it will likely be at Oak Knoll, or some such place, in the open air, with the grass for a stage and the stars for a canopy. Thus the enterprise will secure romantic environments, and certainly attract widespread attention.

Summer theatrical performances will be given nightly, including matinees, at Meyer's lake, beginning on Wednesday

this week, under the management of L. B. Cool. Twenty of the best vaudeville artists possible for Mr. Cool to secure have been secured for the opening attraction. The performance will be given under canvas, and ample seating room can be given 1,500 people. The price of admission will be but ten cents, reserved chairs ten cents extra. The canvas is double the weight of that used by circuses and is water proof. The Grand Army orchestra will furnish music, and in addition the band will give a concert outside from 7:30 to 8:15 o'clock. The performances will be equal to those given in any roof garden in New York or Chicago.

MINING TROUBLE OVER

One of the Palmyra Companies Settles.

NEW SCREENS AT LAST PUT IN.

Thomas Lane Describes the Situation in the Troubled Portion of the Massillon District—Working Half Time at Newman—Nearby Town News.

PALMYRA, O., July 22.—I wish to inform the public through the columns of your valuable paper that the miners of Files Coal Company, at this place, have at last come to a settlement. The company is putting in the screens demanded and will pay scale prices, and the men started to work on the 21st. Mr. Files tried hard to put the men out of their houses. He succeeded in putting two families out, but the others, through their lawyers, gave him so much trouble that he finally gave up the fight. The Hutson Coal Company's miners, No. 1 and 2 are still out, with no prospects of any settlement. This company has put in the screens demanded, but insist upon a reduction of 7½ cents per ton. This the miners will resist to the very uttermost. They are as determined now as when they came out, on the 7th day of last March. The action of the Deerfield miners, under the same company, in going to work, has caused great indignation among the Palmyra miners. When the Hutson Coal Company and their miners have made a settlement we will inform the miners of the Massillon district through THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT, by the editor's kind permission.

THOMAS LANE.

MINERS WORKING HALF TIME.

NEWMAN, July 22.—Mrs. John Bingham, of New Philadelphia, combined business with pleasure and spent several days with Newman friends last week.

Mrs. John Sadler and Mrs. Thomas Masters drove to Canal Fulton and were the guests of Mrs. Daniel Sheldon last Friday.

The friends of Mrs. Abraham Williams are sorry to learn of her serious illness.

The jolly hay wagon party from Massillon while enroute for the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Schuckers stopped a few minutes in our village for Miss Miss Maggie Findley to accompany them. She reports an enjoyable time.

Our brick works have been idle for the past week owing to an unavoidable breakage.

Our Sunday school is holding their excursion in company with the Canal Fulton schools at Chippewa lake Wednesday, a special train being furnished for their accommodation; fare for the round trip 50 cents. We are sorry the notice is so short, but the arrangements were not completed until Friday.

The Knights of Labor of Newman will hold their eighteenth annual picnic and reunion on Saturday, August 15. The bills will be out in due time announcing a rich and varied programme.

Mr. and Mrs. William Findley and daughter Maggie visited friends in New Philadelphia from Saturday until Monday evening.

Our coal mines continue to work about half time only, except the Green mine. This mine has made nearly full time for the past seven weeks. The Green mine has worked steadily since it went into operation than any other mine we have in our vicinity.

Mrs. Mary Miller and family, who moved from this place to East Greenville some time ago, have decided to build a new house on their property and move back as soon as it is completed.

We are sorry to learn of the dissatisfaction again making its appearance between the coal operators and miners through the former failing to comply with their part of the agreement relative to the companies running a store in connection with their mines. It is high time that the general assembly of Ohio should rise up and enact stringent legislation prohibiting such robbery with a direct and heavy penalty for its violation.

BEACH CITY NEWS.

BEACH CITY, July 22.—The linemen of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company are here taxing the capacity of our hotels, while engaged in building a telephone line through here, connecting Akron with Parkersburg, W. Va.

The camp meeting of the United Brethren and Methodist churches opens today, on the Putman farm, west of town.

Prof Hemminger and Pearl Reese are home from Mt. Union college, where they took a summer normal course.

Miss Desiee Grabbill, of Massillon, visited with our popular hotel keeper, Mr. O. A. Shetler and family, a few days this week.

Miss Eva Reed, of Wilmet, visited friends in town Monday.

We are glad to note the recovery of Miss Phoebe Gowdy from her recent siege of typho-malaria.

Quite a large crowd was in attendance at the farmers' picnic and festival, last Saturday. A good programme was rendered.

Many of our citizens visited Buffalo Bill and his wild west show at Massillon last week. Their report is quite encouraging to Mr. "Bill."

The Rev. Jonas Simon, who is preparing for foreign missionary work, will

hold communion services for the Rev. Boory one week from next Saturday evening.

MILLPORT PERSONALS.

CRYSTAL SPRING, July 22.—Miss Laura Jones, of Pauls, rides a wheel. It is rumored that there will be a wedding in the near future. Miss Emma Archibald, of Salem, is spending a few days with her parents at Forty Corners. Lambert Drillion spent a few days with Barborton friends. John James is laid up with a severe attack of the rheumatism. Mrs. Carrie Leishy is sojourning with Doylestown friends. William Smith and sister Lillian, of Benwood, W. Va., who had been spending the past week with James A. Beitel and friends, returned home Sunday. Will Hoagland, after undergoing a severe attack of the sore throat, is much better. Miss Mary Klein, after spending a few weeks with her parents, will leave tomorrow for Albion, Mich. John Leonard left for Cleveland Wednesday, where he will spend a few days with friends. William Fashbaugh and Anthony W. Leonard have gone to Cleveland to attend the centennial. Mrs. Wm. Fashbaugh has returned home, after spending a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. D. E. Young, at Chicago. William Leonard will give a free dance Saturday night in Pahlau's hall, the occasion being his 24th birthday anniversary. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

NOT LOOKING FOR A GHOST.

WOOSTER, July 22.—Miss Goldie Foss, of this city, while returning from the well with a pitcher of water in her hands at a late hour, encountered a burglar. The fellow halted her and asked if she was looking for a ghost. Miss Foss hurled the pitcher of water at the fellow falling him to the earth. Before help could be summoned the fellow had come to and escaped.

THE ROLLIES DEFEATED.

EAST GREENVILLE, July 23.—Web Zupp has returned from Glenwood, where he has been working in the capacity of bricklayer for the J. J. Phillips Coal Co., for a few days. The Rollies, of this place, were defeated in a closely contested game of ball, last Saturday, by the Corner Browns, by a score of 6 to 7. According to the judgment of the spectators and our players, the Browns will continue to win games as long as they keep the same umpire, because, from the effect of a few rank decisions our boys lost the game. Mrs. Martha Gardner, of Bridgeport, Belmont county, is circulating among friends in and around our county, last week. Mrs. Belle McMillan, of Glenwood, is the guest of R. T. Price this week. David Brenner, who has been on the sick list for about a week, is rapidly improving at this writing and expects to soon be able to harvest his oats. Miss Jennie Williams, of Massillon, is spending a week or two in the country. Jennie still enjoys country pleasures.

CHAS. CARLING'S NARROW ESCAPE.

BOLIVAR, July 22.—Charles Carling met with quite an accident several days ago. One of his ankles was badly crushed while assisting in hoisting a tree from the water to the bank of the river at the trestle works above town, where the W. & W. E. railway company is having heavy stone abutments placed under the bridge. A chain shipping on the derrick was the cause of the accident as that allowed the tree to fall back into the water. Parties who saw the accident, say that he had barely time to throw his body out of the way. Had he been one second later he would have been crushed.

John Willard and wife, of Canal Dover, are visiting friends in town and vicinity. Mr. Willard at one time was a resident of Bolivar, but located at Canal Dover shortly after the war.

Chas. Huth, of this place, several days ago nearly met with what might have proved a fatal accident. While taking a nap in the caboose of a coal train on the W. & L. E. near Sherodsville, an approaching train that had for some cause not been flagged, ran into the caboose, completely demolishing it and derailling the engine of the approaching train. Mr. Huth just escaped by someone awakening him when the engine was almost upon him.

Mrs. Tillie Younkman, of Iowa, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Dr. Sisson, of this place. She formerly resided in Michigan.

Mr. Jesse Peoples concluded to purchase property instead of renting. He purchased the Henry Gilbert property near the depot. He was to have moved into the J. J. App house near the one he bought. Two steam pleasure boats were moored at the canal bridge near Zoar last Sunday. They came from Dover. We noticed the Grover Fishing Club's boat moored near the W. & L. E. trestle near Zoar yesterday. Mrs. Mellissie Martis was married Wednesday to Mr. Weaver, of Columbiana county. The wedding was here at the residence of Dr. G. D. Hildt, who is a brother-in-law of the bride. They take the afternoon train for Cleveland.

Few women realize the influence exerted on their bodily and mental well-being by the special organism of their sex. It is hard for them to believe that the little drain which goes on from day to day is sufficient to sap away the very life forces. Yet it is so. The weakness, exhaustion, melancholy, the periodical prostration and sometimes almost torture has no other cause, two-thirds of the time, than the abnormal, unhealthy condition of the generative organs. Strangely enough even doctors often fail to recognize the truth. For this condition there is no other remedy in the world so helpful and certain as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It restores health and vigor to the feminine functions and renewed vitality to the entire body. It heals inflammation, stops discharges, strengthens the ligaments, builds up the internal tissues which cannot be reached by "local treatment." It is of inestimable value to young women and to prospective mothers, greatly lessening the pains and perils of childbirth if taken during pregnancy.

Low Rate to Salt Lake

Via the Northwestern Line (Chicago & Northwestern railway) August 6 and 7, 1896. For full information apply to ticket agents of connecting lines or address W. B. Kniskern, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

POPULISTS PERPLEXED

The Situation at St. Louis Very Much Mixed.

HOW THE CONVENTION OPENED

Opposition to Marion Butler for Temporary Chairman Develops Early—There is Going to Be Plenty of Fighting From Start to Finish.

[By Associated Press to The Independent]

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—The weather is clear, but hot for the convention. There is little public interest in the silver convention, but the Populists are expected to fight from the beginning. The radicals expected to vote for O. D. Jones, of Missouri, against Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, for temporary chairman. Paul Vandervort is named as their choice for President. The hall where the Populist convention holds its sessions contains very few decorations and no portraits. The delegates come straggling in, and the spectators very slow. The hot weather is met by the removal of coats, vests, collars and cravats, in free and easy style. The convention was called to order at 12:37 by Chairman Taubeneck. There were over two thousand delegates in their seats but not over six hundred spectators in the galleries.

Mr. Taubeneck introduced Governor Stone, who made the welcoming address, to which Ignatius Donnelly replied. Then Chairman Marion Butler was introduced and delivered his address. Senator Butler said: "We are here because there is need for us. The other two parties have had control of the government for a long time. The people have done their duty in creating wealth, but the parties have been unfaithful to their trust, and have brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy. The leaders of both parties have been unfaithful to their trust, and hence the need for the People's party."

"It has at last torn the mask from the old parties which have fought sham battles, evading the main issue so that Wall street and Lombard street won." He said that the Democrats had stolen the most of the People's party platform. He has faith that the convention will not turn itself into a Democratic or Republican annex.

The Bryan men believe he is talking in their interest. He said if the People's party abandoned its organization, the Democrats would, at the next national convention, repudiate their Chicago platform. After giving the names of the committees, the convention took a recess at 2:15 until 8 p. m.

THE OHIO MEN CAUCUS.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—The Ohio delegation caucused yesterday. John Seitz, of Tiffin, once the Populist candidate for governor, was elected chairman of the delegation. "General" Jacob S. Coxey, of Massillon, was unanimously made Ohio's member of the committee on resolutions. Three national committeemen were selected: E. M. Davis, of Cincinnati; "General" Coxey, and Hugo Freyer, of Cleveland, present chairman of the state committee. Snurring speeches were made by Messrs. Seitz, Fitzsimmons, David Rankin and Charles Jenkins, all demanding a straightout Populist ticket, and then a deal with the Democrats for a fusion electoral ticket. The speeches were loudly applauded, and while no poll was had the delegation seemed unanimously "Middle of the Road."

"General" Coxey was given a great ovation when he entered the caucus, and there was a general desire to endorse him for the Presidency. He declined the honor and asked only to be put on the committee on resolutions.

Charles Jenkins, of Mahoning county, was a participant in the "Middle of the Road" caucus yesterday afternoon. He is one of the most outspoken of this class.

Can't Eat

This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food does not relish. They need the toning up of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and internal misery only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It so promptly and efficiently relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BRAVE MME DREASON.

Struck on the Head by a Club, Tuesday Night.

A CANAL STREET MYSTERY.

Midnight Marauders House Her in the Middle of the Night, and Make an Attack When She Opens the Door to Discover the Reason for the Call.

Madam Dreason is a fortune teller and resides at 119 South Canal street. She is as brave as any man and she knows how to handle a revolver. She once shot a man who insisted on making a great deal of unnecessary noise in the vicinity of her home at a late hour of night. Consequently she was not greatly alarmed and did not scream for help, as many another woman would have done, Tuesday evening, when aroused by a great thumping on the front of the house, but without a thought of any harm at once went to the door and inquired who was without and what was wanted.

But the knocking only continued louder than before, and at last Madam Dreason lost patience and unlocked the door. The marauders fell back for distance, and as Madam Dreason took a step toward the direction which they had taken one of their number, a cripple whose features she recognized and against whom an affidavit will probably be made out today, stepped from the side of the house and dealt her a terrible blow on the side of the head with a club. Madam Dreason was dazed for a few minutes, and when she recovered her assailants had disappeared.

Kate Dreason, a daughter of the fortune teller, witnessed the entire affair from her bed room window, and yelled lustily, which soon brought Policeman Ertle to the scene. No trace of the men could be found, but as both Madam Dreason and her daughter had recognized certain members of the crowd, it is thought that the names of the others can be obtained through them.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested? Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your trouble? If not, get a bottle and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Hucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Farmers, Take Notice...

I have leased the . . .

POCOCK FLOURING MILLS

Of this city, and they are now in full operation. Being a miller of large experience I can

Guarantee to Give You Good Satisfaction.

I am in the market at all times for first-class wheat and will pay as high price as any dealer in Massillon.

I Respectfully Ask You to Give Me a Trial.

Respectfully,

...M. NEAL.

For the Balance of July

We will sell our much-heard of Hats and Men's Furnishings at

UNHEARD OF PRICES

SPANGLER & Co., 4 E. MAIN ST

Bathing Suits. Leather Belts 50c. Fancy Negligees 98c.

NYE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

The English Climate an Unstable Foundation.

SO FOUND THE EARL OF MARCH.

Failed to Support Him as He Dangled From a Gibbet—Scotch Forced to Crook the Hinges of the Knee—Wat Tyler's Controversy With a Tax Receiver.

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CHAPTER XIV.

It is a little odd, but it is true, that Edward III was crowned at 14 and married at 15 years of age. Princes in those days were affianced as soon as they were weighed and married before they got their eyes open, though even yet there are many people who do not get their eyes opened until after marriage. Edward married Philippa, daughter of the Count of Hainault, to whom he had been engaged while teething.

In 1328 Mortimer mixed up matters with the Scots, by which he relinquished his claim to Scotch homage. Being still the gentleman friend of Isabella, the regent, he had great influence. He assumed, on the ratification of the above treaty by parliament, the title of Earl of March.

The young prince rose to the occasion and directed several of his nobles to forcibly drag the Earl of March from the apartments of the guilty pair, and in 1330 he became the Earl of Double Quick March—a sort of forced March—toward the gibbet, where he was last seen trying to stand on the English climate. The queen was kept in close confinement during the rest of her life, and the morning papers of that time contained nothing of a social nature regarding her doings.

The Scots, under David Bruce, were defeated at Halidon Hill in 1333, and Bruce fled to France. Thus again, under a vassal of the English king, Edward Balliol by name, the Scotch crooked the reluctant hinges of the knee.

Edward now claimed to be a more direct heir through Queen Isabella than Philip, the cousin of Charles IV, who occupied the throne, so he proceeded to vindicate himself against King Philip in the usual way. He destroyed the French fleet in 1340, defeated Philip, though with inferior numbers, at Crecy, and demonstrated for the first time that cannon could be used with injurious results on the enemy.

In 1346 the Black Prince, as Edward was called on account of the color of the Russia iron used in making his mackintosh, may be said to have commenced his brilliant military career. He captured Calais, the key to France, and made it a flourishing English city and a market for wool, leather, tin and lead. It so continued for 200 years.

The Scotch considered this a good

lege of returning to England, but John overstepped himself by demanding an unconditional surrender, and a battle followed, in which the French were whipped out of their boots and the king captured. We should learn from this to know when we have enough.

This battle was memorable because the English loss was mostly confined to the common soldiery, while among the French it was peculiarly fatal to the nobility. Two dukes, 19 counts, 5,000 men at arms and 8,000 infantry were killed, and a bobtail flash royal was found to have been bagged as prisoners.

For four years John was a prisoner, but well treated. He was then allowed to resume his renovated throne, but failing to keep good his promises to the English he came back to London by request and died there in 1364.

The war continued under Charles, the new French monarch, and, though Edward was an able and courteous foe,



A FRIENDLESS KING SITTING ON THE HARD STONE FLOOR OF THE TOWER.

In 1370 he became so irritated because of the revolt of Limoges, notwithstanding his former kindness to its people, that he caused 3,000 of her citizens to be put to the sword.

The Black Prince fought no more, but after six years of illness died in 1376, with a good record for courage and statecraft. His father, the king, survived him only a year, expiring in the sixty-fifth year of his age in 1377.

English literature was encouraged during his reign, and John Wyclif, Gower, Chaucer and other men whose genius greatly outstripped their orthography were seen to flourish some.

Edward III was succeeded by his grandson, Richard, and war with France was maintained, though Charles the Wise held his own with the aid of the Scotch under Robert II, the first of the Stuarts.

A heavy war tax was levied per capita at the rate of three groats on male and female above the age of 15, and those who know the value of a groat will admit that it was too much. A damsel named Tyler, daughter of Wat the Tyler, was so badly treated by the assessor that her father struck the officer dead with his hammer in 1381 and placed himself at the head of a revolt numbering 100,000 people, who collected on Blackheath. Jack Straw and Rev. John Ball also aided in the convention. The latter objected to the gentlemen on general principles, claiming that Adam was no gentleman and that Eve had still less claim in that direction.

In this outbreak and during the same



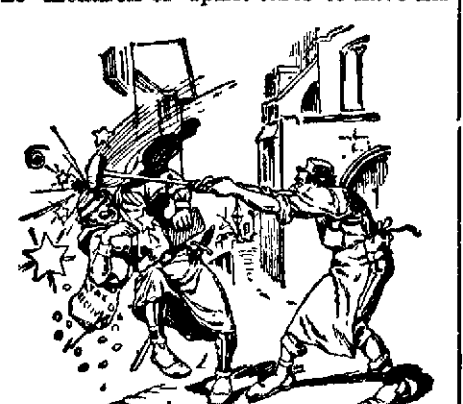
TYLER BECAME THE EARL OF DOUBLE QUICK MARCH.

time to regain their independence, and David Bruce took charge of the enterprise, but was defeated at Neville's Cross in 1346 and taken prisoner.

Philippa here distinguished herself during the absence of the king by encouraging the troops and making a telling equestrian speech to them before the battle. After the capture of Bruce, too, she repaired to Calais, where she prevented the king's disgraceful execution of six respectable citizens who had been sent to surrender the city.

During a truce between the English and French England was visited by the black death, a plague that came from Asia and bade fair to depopulate the country. London lost 50,000 people, and at times there were hardly enough people left to bury the dead or till the fields. This contagion occurred in 1349 and even attacked the domestic animals.

John having succeeded Philip in France, in 1350 Edward made another effort to recover the French throne, but no monarch of spirit cares to have his



A STRIKING ILLUSTRATION OF WAT TYLER'S CONTROVERSY WITH THE TAX COLLECTOR.

throne pulled from beneath him just as he is about to occupy it, and so when the Black Prince began to burn and plunder southern France his father made a similar excursion from Calais in 1355.

The next year the Black Prince sent 12,000 men into the heart of France, where they met an army of 60,000, and the English general offered all his conquests cheerfully to John for the privi-

year the rebels broke into the city of London, burned the palaces, plundered the warehouses and killed off the gentlemen wherever an alibi could not be established, winding up with the murder of the archbishop of Canterbury.

During a conference with Tyler the king was so rudely addressed by Wat that Walworth, mayor of London, struck the rebel with his sword, and others dispatched him before he knew exactly what was what.

Richard, to quiet this storm, acceded to the rebel demands until he could get his forces together, when he ignored his promises in a right royal manner in the same year. One of these concessions was the abolition of slavery and the novel use of wages for farm work. By his failure to keep this promise serfdom continued in England 400 years afterward.

Richard now became unpopular and showed signs of worthlessness. He banished his cousin Henry and dispossessed him of his estates. This, of course, irritated Henry, who entered England while the king was in Ireland, and his forces were soon joined by 60,000 malecontents.

Poor Richard wandered away to Wales, where he was in constant danger of falling off, and after living on chestnuts knocked from the high trees by means of his scepter he returned disgusted and took up his quarters in the Tower, where he died of starvation in 1400.

Nothing can be more pathetic than the picture of a king crying for bread, yet willing to compromise on tarts. A friendless king sitting on the hard stone floor of the Tower, after years spent on board of an elastic throne with rockers under it, would move even the hardened historian to tears. (A brief intermission is here offered for unavailing tears.)

BILL NYE.

*Rev. John Ball chose as a war cry and transpiration these words:

"When Adam delved and Eve span, Where was then the gentleman?"

Those who have tried it in modern times say that to be a gentleman is no sinecure, and the well-bred author falls in with this sentiment, though still regarding it as a great boon.—Historian.



HARVESTING SMALL GRAIN.

Reduction of Labor With Improved Machinery—Cutting Wheat—Self Binders.

Improved harvesting machinery has reduced the labor of caring for small grain after it is ripe so considerably that the acreage is determined more by the prospective price than the cost of production. The pony binders, the new 12 foot binders, the header, etc., are no longer confined to the great wheat localities, but are used daily by thousands of farmers. In certain localities old methods necessarily remain in vogue because the rough land does not admit of using improved machines, but the farmer on the prairies of the central west who does not judiciously select the most improved implements is destined to fall out of the race. The low price of wheat has discouraged many farmers, but American Agriculturist gives the assurance that this grain will still remain the money crop of a large number for many years. Oats are almost equally unprofitable, but they are such an admirable food for all kinds of live stock that a large acreage will always be sowed. Rye stands the cold so well and is so valuable for winter and early spring pasture that the acreage will be increased. The authority quoted says:

The best time for cutting wheat is after the berry has passed the dough stage, but before it has become so hardened that it cannot be indented with the finger nail. This will be governed somewhat by circumstances. If the straw is wanted for hay, the cutting should be done while the crop is yet green. Make the bundles rather small, and do not put too many together in a shock. If the weather is murky or rainy, great care should be exercised in cutting grain at all green or molding to take place. In this case it is best to let it get thoroughly ripe, even at the risk of having poor straw and some loss from shattering.

In most localities grass seed is sown on winter grains in the spring, or upon oats. In this case it pays to cut the grain as early as possible. Of recent years grass seed seems to catch better when sown on oats ground and well covered. Just why this is so cannot be easily explained, unless it be that the deep covering of soil enables the plants to get a good start, with large root development, thus making resistance of drought possible. Oat straw is much prized as food, which is another reason this should be cut early, especially during a dry season, when it can be properly cured. The value of barley largely depends upon its color, so every care must be taken to get it into the barn without its being exposed to dews or rain. If cut with a mower and allowed to cure before shocking, the highest quality of grain is secured. This method, however, is so laborious and the beards so disagreeable to handle loose that the crop is now largely cut with the self binder and treated much as wheat. Where shocked in bundles, the grain is apt to be off color.

Self binders have been improved until it appears that little more can be done to make them do more efficient work. Small two horse machines are constructed for the use of farmers with rough land, or where the area seeded to small grains is limited. These are provided with roller and ball bearings and run very easily. They do good work in any kind of grain. On the other hand, there are a number of 12 foot binders on the market which can also be used as headers. These do well even in the heaviest grain, binding the great mass of grain with ease. It is pushed before the team, four horses being sufficient to propel it. With a little alteration the grain can be headed and run into a wagon instead of a binding apparatus. The three horse machines, however, continue to be the favorites and cut the greater part of the grain. These have been greatly simplified until the parts of the machine are few compared with those of 15 years ago. The work is done perfectly. They will work on ground too soft for an ordinary reaper. The construction is so simple that any one of average brightness can operate them.

Mulching to Kill Weeds.

A small patch of quack grass or Canada thistles can be more easily killed by mulching than in any other way. Bury the young plants heavily with straw, bending them down so as to make a long, spindling growth near the ground. If any come through the straw covering, do not cut them off or pull up the stalks, but bend down and cover deeper. If this is done faithfully for one summer the roots will be completely smothered before fall. It is much easier and cheaper to destroy a small patch in this way than by cultivating them, which only breaks up the roots and causes each piece to grow with new vigor. In fact, even where cultivation has been tried as a remedy, we have always found the best success by covering each green shoot with moist soil so soon as it appears above the surface.—American Cultivator.

Cucumber Beetles.

As soon as the plants are out of the ground they are attacked by little striped beetles. Lose no time to destroy them. Wood ashes, air slacked lime and soot are popular remedies. There are farmers who prefer to sprinkle white hellebore on the plants while the dew is on. The sprinkling should be repeated after each hoeing and after every rain. Give frequent but shallow cultivation. Keep the ground mellow and work the soil around each plant. This work must be thoroughly done the first of the season, as the plants will soon make runners so long that cultivation will be impracticable. If the weather is droughty, use soap-suds, dishwater and all slops from the house to water the vines.

CONCERNING KAFFIR CORN.

Its Strongest Recommendation—Where It Grows to Perfection—Three Varieties. Perhaps the strongest recommendation of Kaffir corn lies in the fact that it will produce a crop on less rain than is required for corn, and that it is not affected so disastrously by hot winds. It is, therefore, especially adapted to the semiarid west, where corn succeeds only once in five or six years because of hot winds and drought. It is owing chiefly to this quality that its culture has spread so rapidly in Kansas and Oklahoma. Hot winds are the main cause of the failure of the corn crop in this region, and they are never more destructive than when they happen to come when the corn is tasseling. Kaffir corn is not affected in the same way. Fertilization takes place more readily and the whole plant is better adapted to stand dry weather. The leaves are thicker and coarser than corn leaves, and do not dry out so readily; they are closer together and partly protect each other, and the plant is not so tall and, therefore, not so much exposed. When corn has once been stunted by drought or hot winds, it never recovers. Not so with Kaffir corn. It may remain stationary and curled for days and even weeks, but when the hot winds cease and rain comes it will revive and, if not too late in the season, will still produce a crop of grain.

While it can be grown to perfection in southern and middle latitudes, the northern limit of its successful culture is as yet not well defined. In tests at the Ontario Agricultural college the season appeared to be too short for the grain to mature. Henry does not consider it suited to Wisconsin. The Michigan station regards it as inferior to corn for forage. Possibly further trials may cause a revision of these opinions, but it will, nevertheless, be wisest for the farmers in the northern tier of states to grow it at first only on a small scale.

The crop is cultivated like sorghum or corn. The roots are near the surface. Deep culture is therefore a mistake. The surface soil should be kept mellow until the crop begins to head, when cultivation should cease. At present there are three varieties popularly called Kaffir corn, Red Kaffir, White Kaffir and Black Hulled White Kaffir corn. The red variety as grown at the Kansas station has always outyielded both White Kaffir corn and Indian corn. The average yield per acre of Red Kaffir corn at this station was 58 bushels grain and 6 tons of fodder. The foregoing interesting facts are extracted from Farmers' Bulletin No. 37 by Professor C. C. Georgeson of the Kansas state college.

HOW TO KILL CABBAGE INSECTS.

Kerosene Emulsion a General Panacea. Paris Green For the Cabbage Butterfly.

There is no one insecticide that is the best for all occasions whatever the insect that may be at work. Kerosene emulsion comes the nearest to being a general panacea of this sort. Make it according to the Hubbard-Riley formula, so often quoted in bulletins and the agricultural press, and dilute it with about ten parts of water. When poured around the base of the plant, this emulsion may check the onslaught of the cabbage maggots on the roots, but an emulsion made with crude carbolic acid (a pound of soap, a gallon of boiling water and a pint of the acid, all thoroughly agitated and diluted with 25 or 30 parts of water) or bisulphide of carbon injected into the soil under the roots with the McGowan injector, will prove much more effectual against the cabbage maggot than the kerosene emulsion.

For the green worm of the cabbage butterfly paris green, mixed with three or four parts of flour and dusted on when the dew is on, or mixed with water (a pound to 150 gallons) and sprayed on, is the best insecticide to be applied before the plants begin to head.

Hot water (130 degrees F.) pyrethrum powder, or kerosene emulsion may be effectually used to kill the worms on the headed plants. This and the other kinds of caterpillars that feed upon the cabbage are the only enemies of the plants that can be successfully fought with the paris green. The poisonous insecticides are only for those insects that bite off and chew their food.

Cutting and Curing Alfalfa.

Here is what the Iowa Homestead says on the subject:

Alfalfa should be cut on the first appearance of bloom and should be mowed every time it begins to blossom, no matter how short it is. It grows no taller after it begins to bloom, and if allowed to form seed the stem will be woody, and it will drop its leaves even more readily than it does when cut earlier. The first and second crops of each season need to be cured with special care, or they are pretty certain to mold in the stack. The plant contains about 72 per cent of moisture, and is therefore hard to cure. The point to be aimed at is to cure it sufficiently to secure its keeping sweet in the stack without becoming so dry as to shed its leaves in handling. This is difficult to accomplish in the swath and the usual method is to rake it into windrows when still quite green, and after it is cured somewhat more finally to make it into moderate sized cocks, in which it is allowed to stand until ready for stacking.

Sunflower as Stock Food.

There are some sections where the sunflower may take rank as an important food for dairy stock. The seed has nearly the same composition as oilmeal, and in many parts of Canada, and in the treeless regions of the west, the sunflower will yield a large crop of seed. If this seed can be used to supply the pure fat needed by calves and cows, it will prove of considerable value in regions where corn does not mature and where oilmeal is too expensive. Professor Robertson of Canada has shown that ensilage containing a fair amount of sunflower heads is valuable for all kinds of stock. He is now feeding hogs on a ration composed partly of sunflower heads.

QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE.

Workmen and farmers wanted to locate in the South. No blizzards; no cold waves; no sunstrokes. Land on the line of the QUEEN & CRESCENT sells for \$3.00 to \$5.00 an acre, and on easy terms. They're raising 40 to 50 bushels of corn per acre. Grass grows green ten months in the year. Healthy climate. Good churches and schools. Write W. C. Rinearsen, G. P. A., Cincinnati, for books and maps. Round-trip tickets South June 2nd and 16th, July 7th and 21st, Aug. 4th and 18th, Sept. 1st and 15th, and Oct. 6th and 20th, about half rates; one-way tickets first Tuesday each month, half rates. Go South and find the easiest place on earth to secure your own home, with your own

LAND AND A LIVING



THE INDEPENDENT contains the cream of the Court News Now is the time to subscribe.

BICYCLES at a Sacrifice

I am offering at Private Sale the stock of Bicycles of the Dexter Wagon Co. These wheels are all of well-known makes and established reputation.

\$100.00 Wheels at \$50.00

85.00 Wheels at 38.50

75.00 Wheels at 34.50

Call early, as the stock is being closed out rapidly.

J. A. WANN, Receiver.

Odd Fellows Temple.

CANTON, O.

Suggestions for those in Search of Health

Get rid of the bondage of habit. The use of condiments in your food such as pepper, spices, too much salt, do not nourish but create an abnormal appetite. In many diseases it is not good to partake of too much animal food. If you are ill it is better to lay aside the use of pork, tea and coffee. Do not eat or drink when over heated or angry. Eat slowly. It is not well to drink while eating. If you wish to increase your fat and flesh drink freely of water. Do not neglect bathing, and rub the body after a bath until the skin is warm and red. Have a regular time for rest and eating. Keep your feet warm, and head cool. If you are inclined to be melancholy sleep on the right side.

Don't talk against anyone. If you have ill feelings against any person seek to do them a kindness. Do not think evil of anyone. Get rid of all of your evil suspicions and jealous thoughts. Cast them out of your mind as you would a viper, for such thoughts will injure your disposition, weaken your body, and ruin your health. Do not listen to gossip against your neighbor, and remember there is something good that you can say of every one. Do not worry about that which you can not help because it can do you no good, and do not worry about that which you can help because if you can help it you should do so and then you won't have anything to worry over. Cultivate a cheerful, pleasant disposition, and you can be more easily cured of any disease that may afflict you.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES DO.

Dr. Kutchin makes the first object of his life to heal the afflicted; the second, to get a well-deserved reputation as a healer of diseases among the people; the third, is to earn a modest compensation in order to properly care for himself and family. He does all that he agrees to, and often more, and when failure does occur it can always be traced to carelessness, imprudence, or overwork on the part of the patient. He deals candidly, liberally and honorably with all alike, taking advantage of none as to condition or circumstance. Last, but not least, he cures after all methods but his have failed.



DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

EX. U. S. SURGEON.

Specialist in Chronic Diseases.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES NOT DO.

He does not frighten people into doctoring by holding up a glass of a speedy death before their eyes. He does not urge the sick to take treatment when he knows them to be incurable. Neither does he by false promises hold the sick under his care month after month while doing them no good. He does not persuade helpless incurables to doctor out the last month of their lives, or give up their last time for medicine. He does not take patients under a so-called false guarantee, pretending to charge only for medicine and taking what ever the sick have, or make the object of his life to extort money from the sick.

HUNDREDS OF SO CALLED INCURABLE CASES CURED!

Thousands of Men Over the country are being slowly bled to death year after year owing to the renal fluids piled off with urine (water). They feel all run down, dragged out and whipped of energy and ambition, but are all unconscious of where the true cause of their trouble lies. Seeking relief from the family doctor, they are treated for biliousness, dyspepsia, Heart Troubles or Rheumatism and Kidney Disease, but to no purpose. They try patented nostrums, but these disappoint them. These sufferers may be of all ages, from mere boys to advanced life, but the majority are middle-aged married men who have worked day and night, as you might say, for years and years. If such will come to the Doctor, and bring a bottle of their urine, he will show them the cause of their trouble.

The Chronic Afflicted In order to have the skill of the Noted Specialist, must either go to such specialist, or the Specialist must go to them. Statistics show that among all chronic sufferers, not more than one in five hundred ever go to the larger cities to receive treatment, this fact is owing mainly to:—The terrible dread of the expense of the trip and the unreasonable prices charged for examination and treatment. It is a notorious fact that chronic diseases are so distinct from acute ones that the regular practitioner, as a rule, wants nothing to do with them, and if satisfied with his income, will frankly say so, hence the necessity of the specialist; and that he shall put himself where those patients wanted by their family doctor may see him and receive first-class treatment, although unable to visit the city to secure a like quality of skill. The fact that a city specialist visits your county seat, and receives and prescribes for patients at your best hotel does not in the least detract from his skill, honesty, integrity or respectability. For if a man is a gentleman at home he is a gentleman everywhere. Does Dr. Kutchin cure everybody? No! Does he treat every case that goes to him? No! But he does cure a greater percentage of cases accepted for treatment than any specialist of our acquaintance. His business has assumed such gigantic proportions in Ohio that he has found it an absolute necessity to confine his work almost entirely to this State. This enables everyone under his care to communicate with or see the Doctor on short notice at all times.

DR. KUTCHIN IS NO STRANGER IN THIS COUNTY HE HAS BEEN MAKING REGULAR VISITS HERE FOR THREE YEARS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In all obscure diseased conditions DR. KUTCHIN requests the afflicted to bring a sample of urine for free analysis. This should be the first passed on arising. Let the afflicted remember that Dr. H. LESTER KUTCHIN visits this country regularly every month for the convenience and benefit of his patients. He can be consulted FREE OF CHARGE in his private parlors at the

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Consultation, Examination and Advice, Free.

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TAYLOR'S BALL GOSSIP

Why the National League Cannot Keep Its Umpires.

"KICKING" ON THE BALLFIELD.

Goodwillism That Must Be Stopped—Players Should Pay Their Own Fines—Good Words For Burrell of the Brooklyn. More About the Tebeau Case.

When Tim Keefe, the old time pitcher and National League umpire, recently sent his resignation to President Young, he made a statement for publication explaining the cause of his withdrawal. Mr. Keefe boldly asserted that the vicious custom of "kicking" on the ballfield has become so general, violent and continuous that no man with self respect can serve as an umpire. He declared that the underserved abuse which players heaped upon him this year was more than human nature could bear.

There is much truth in this valedictory of the ex-umpire. For two years I have been calling attention to the steady growth of the kicking evil and have been warning the baseball lawmakers to curb it or



F. A. BURRELL.

wipe it out before the abuse got the better of them. The warning was not taken, and the National League is now confronted by a condition which must necessarily give it extreme concern.

The rascals have seen this growing danger, but had not the courage to take it by the throat and choke it into nonexistence. Last year they had a \$100 maximum penalty, but umpires were loath to use it on account of its after effect. They knew that clubs and not the offending players were paying the big fines, and that, therefore, they were storing up against themselves the enmity of the clubs and not of the players. This year the heavy fines were repealed, and a removal from the game was substituted. In only half a dozen instances has that penalty been imposed, though it has been merited a hundred times. The rule is avoided by the umpires for the same reason which made the \$100 fine a useless weapon.

At the last annual meeting Mr. Robison of Cleveland proposed a rule to prohibit coaching and to make it unlawful for any player to question an umpire's decision except where it involved the interpretation of a playing rule. This proposition did not get a vote. And now, before the half of the playing season is over, Mr. Robison is defending his captain and manager from the punishment of the League for the gravest of all offense under disciplinary rules of the ballfield.

I believe this theory advanced by Mr. Robison last winter is bound to become a law and practice in baseball. Something must be done to crush senseless kicking against umpire decisions or the interest of the game will suffer severely. I saw the Princeton and Yale teams play one of the deciding games in the college championship last month, and the umpiring was very faulty. Both teams knew it, and yet there was not as much objection made in the whole game as there is usually in a half inning of a National League game. When men were called out, they retired quickly and without even a word of protest, even in a few instances where the decisions were so close that the victims must surely have believed themselves to be wronged.

You can never get professional ball on that plane of field decency until the mouth of every player is locked up tightly. There seems to be a raging belief in all professional teams that unless they kick as much or a little more than their opponents they get the worst of the decision. It, therefore, becomes a cross fire of bulldozing with the poor umpire at the junction of the angles.

Keefe resigns, Hurst whips two Pittsburgh players after the game, and Tebeau gets out an injunction to restrain the League from collecting a fine of \$200 for disorderly conduct on the ballfield, all in one week. That shows exactly the demoralizing extent of this umpire bawling.

The public does not know half of the abuse which players heap upon umpires for the mere purpose of offsetting or destroying the effect of the bulldozing by the other side. If the baseball lawmakers do not hurry up and squelch this spirit of disorder on the ballfield, the national game will soon simmer down to a "scrapping match."

The old cry of "baseball slavery" has been raised again through the Rusie controversy, and one hears the assertion that the noted pitcher is deprived of making his livelihood at his chosen profession. Of course the assertion is not true, for at no time this year has Mr. Rusie been denied the privilege of signing a contract with the New York club at \$400 a month. A man in these days who has a \$400 a month job ready to his touch is hardly a slave.

Without rigid laws of their own to control their peculiar business, baseball capitalists will not dare invest a dollar permanently in the sport. Ball players are, as a class, legally irresponsible, and a club could have no recourse at law in broken contracts, as was shown when B. Cornick, Glasscock and Briody deserted the Cleveland club in midseason of 1884 and bankrupted the game in that city. The national agreement and reserve rule made the game a business, spread the territory, multiplied clubs, opened the profession to triple the number of players and increased salaries 100 per cent. In 1880 the Cincinnati club, a member of the National League, paid \$14,000 for its ball team. Two years later the American association club engaged an entire team against League competition at a total salary expense of \$9,000. Today nearly every League club pays three times that amount in salaries. Had you suggested before the adoption

of the national agreement and reserve rule the policy of any club investing in permanent property you would have been deemed a fit subject for an insane cell. A vision of the Coliseumlike home of the Philadelphia club would have seemed then like a forecast of the millennium. While the present baseball laws may keep a few from receiving offers of salaries which could not be justified by the profits of the game it gives employment to scores who would not otherwise have a chance to play and also keeps the average baseball salary up to twice its antecessary rule size.

Manager McGinnis of the Louisville has been showing how easy it is for patrons of a club to raise the cry "strengthen the team," but how difficult is the task for the club. He aptly remarks: "No club will part with the services of a star player for love or money. The only way to get new and satisfactory material is to develop it from minor league timber. That demands time and much experimenting, with possibly a dozen failures to one 'find.'"

The Brooklyn club has been unusually fortunate in getting new stars during the last two years. Lachance, Jones, Anderson and Burrell are a quartet hard to beat. The latter for a short time early in the season failed to show well, and the club almost let a good thing slip through its hands. Necessity, however, called him into the game, and he has shown himself able to hold his own in the fastest company. New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and Cleveland have had little success with their young blood.

What will the League do with Tebeau and the games in which he plays under protection of a temporary injunction? It is hard to answer. But I want to go on record with just one prediction: In the end Tebeau and the Cleveland club will reap the National League whirlwind. It is a hard contract to "go up against."

O. P. CAYLOR.

AT THE RINGSIDE.

The fight between Dick Moore and Tommy Ryan has been set for Aug. 22.

Billy Brady is of the opinion that Corbett's fight of four rounds with Sharkey will revive interest in pugilism.

Jack Downey, the Brooklyn featherweight, has done a lot of fighting the past year, but is said to have cleared only \$2,500.

Jim Hall says that he is going into training for the middleweight championship, as he is tired of meeting men out of his class.

Joe Chornski and Peter Maher have signed articles to fight ten rounds before the National Athletic club in San Francisco on Aug. 4.

Mike Haley has been asked by Tommy White of Chicago to try to arrange a match for him with George Dixon for the featherweight championship of the world.

A GIRL ATHLETE.

She Excels at Basket Ball, Tennis, High Jumping and Other Sports.

Miss Stella McCray of California has not only made a reputation at basket ball, but by winning first place in the woman's tennis tournament gained the woman's championship for the Pacific slope.

But Miss McCray is something more than a mere player of games. She is an all



MISS STELLA MCCRAY.

round athlete and can do the high jump and pole vault with all the ease and a good deal of the success of the trained professional. Besides, she can ride a wheel as fast as the average male amateur and is said to be a perfect wonder as a short distance runner. Her successes, however, do not appear to have turned her head. She is exceedingly modest and thinks but little of her exploits.

SPORTING MISCELLANY.

Chicago has a fox terrier club, limited to Chicago residents.

The Duke of Portland has a shooting preserve of 80,000 acres, or 125 square miles.

Wilmington, Del., may have a dog show this year, the only obstacle being financial depression.

Those who have been playing tips on the races as published by the various New York papers have lost heavily so far this season.

An Australian visitor in New York states that he believes a team of American cricketers would make a great success touring Australia.

Captain Walker, breeder of the bull bitch Queen o' Woobly, which has an enlargement of its breastbone, claims that the peculiarity is inherent in his strain.

Captain Brewer's Challenge.

The general challenge issued recently by Captain John L. Brewer, the famous wing shot, has attracted the attention of sportsmen all over the country, and responses will be forthcoming, although by most of those who have followed his career at the traps with both live and inanimate birds as his targets he has been for a long time regarded as second to no man who ever drew a driver or twister or shot over a screen. His challenge to all wing shots closes characteristically with this modest announcement:

"If I am getting in the class of 'back numbers,' I wish to know it, but I believe it will take a wonder to convince me of this."

Immoderate Wheeling.

It is possible for wheelmen to injure themselves physically by an overindulgence in wheeling, in taking to the exercise ravenously at the start of their cycling careers. As soon as a person buys a wheel the first thought is for a spin over the country roads. Considerable discretion should be exercised in this respect. Begin by taking short rides and increase them in proportion to the strength developed. By following this method it will relieve the rider of many strains and stiff joints, that always ensue when wheelmen exhaust themselves by riding too fiercely at the outset.

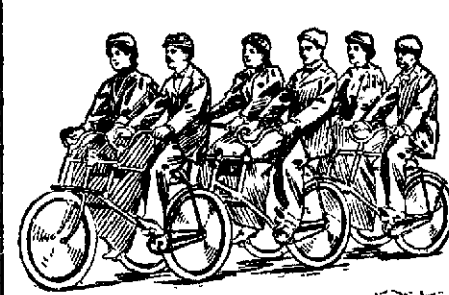
CYCLERS AND CYCLING.

A Complex Machine That Will Carry an Entire Family.

SIX SHOOTERS FOR WHEELWOMEN.

Railroads That Transport Bicycles Free. Racks in Lieu of Hitching Posts—A Tackproof Tire Discovered—Too Many Events at Race Meetings.

One of the latest things in cycles is the triple tandem sociable. The machine is especially adapted to the uses of small parties of cyclists who wish to keep together during an outing. By means of it, also, people who are unable to ride an ordinary



TRIPLE TANDER SOCIABLE.

bicycle can enjoy some of the delights of a trip a wheel, provided, of course, that some of the seats are occupied by experts.

The triple tandem sociable, though of composite build, weighs only 125 pounds. It has seven wheels, the one in front being used to steer by. The power that can be applied by the six operators is sufficient to send the machine along at a rapid rate despite the retarding force of considerable friction. It is expected that the triple tandem will be found very useful in parades. On it can be mounted musicians whose attention not being centered on balancing or steering themselves can play any kind of instrument, and thus the problem of how to mount a band on bicycles will be solved. Beginners, too, may be taught the bicycle stride and generally familiarized with the wheelman's tactics by taking a safe mount in the midst of experienced cyclists.

Wheelwomen who live in the country or in the suburbs of large cities are frequently annoyed by vicious dogs or terrorized by tramps and footpads. For their protection a bicycle holster containing a good sized revolver is suggested. The holster can be made of covert cloth, crush or wool material and attached to the belt by means of loops, the same as the ordinary bicycle bag. Woman's proverbial though absurd fear of firearms may make the revolver habit one of slow growth among feminine cyclists, and the question of the granting of pistol carrying permits may have to be decided before they take to these little protectors, but it is not unlikely that wheelwomen will eventually equip themselves for the annoying encounters which are of almost daily occurrence.

The bulletin recently issued by the committee of transportation of the L. A. W. in reference to the bicycle baggage matter is very encouraging to wheelmen. It shows that more than a dozen of the big railroads of the country are now transporting bicycles free of charge when accompanied by the owner and at the owner's risk. The bulletin closes with the following very reasonable appeal to wheelmen:

"The transportation committee is endeavoring to secure the free wheel concession from all railroads in the United States, and, with that object in view, it is absolutely necessary that a proper understanding of the rights of the railroads as well as those of the wheelmen should be considered. The committee would request all wheelmen having grievances against railroads to present same through the committee on transportation."

Some one suggests that, since hitching posts are provided for horses, some sort of arrangement should be provided for the safe keeping of wheels while their owners are in stores temporarily or engaged in business. Now and then a business man applies for a permit to place in front of his place of business a rack for wheels. This necessity for some means for securing cycles is felt in every city of the country, and in the course of time it may be adequately provided for.

Ever since the first mean man put tacks in the road for the undoing of innocent wheelmen inventors, and many victimized cyclists as well, have been trying to devise a tire that would resist the insidious sharpness of the pests of the cycle path. And now a young man of Syracuse comes forward with a rubber contrivance which he claims will put at defiance tacks and all



STEEL PLATE RUBBER TIRE.

other puncturing things. This affair can be attached to any tire and will only add a few ounces to the weight of the machine. Inside it is a strip of light, thin steel, which protects the tire.

An able authority on the subject says that race promoters, especially those in large cycling centers, should avoid programming too many events.

With the immense number of entries that are now attracted and the great number of heats that are necessary, five races and the usual time trial are ample. Two hours and a half of such entertainment is sufficient and will usually enable the spectator to sit through it all and then reach home in time for supper. It is possible to have too much of even such a good thing as cycle racing.

CYCLING CHAT.

Swell London cycle schools demand \$1.75 per lesson.

John Jacob Astor has joined the League of American Wheelmen.

A course in the compilation of road maps is obligatory upon any cyclist in the Austrian army.

In France cycle thieves are given three years at hard labor. They should get the same reward here.

The successful racers in the recent Simpson chain matches were each paid from \$750 to \$1,000 for their afternoon's riding.

Complaints are made that many men who act as bicycle instructors at riding schools and academies do not know how to ride correctly themselves.

Pleasant Opera Title.

"Jack the Ripper" is the subject of a new opera about to be produced at Verona, music and words by an Italian named Gloma.

SOME ACTIVE MERCHANTS

Brief Review of Some Massillon Business Men.

No city in Ohio enjoys the benefits of the presence of better retail stores than Massillon. Solidity expresses their commercial standing, and in stocks, prices and all else they succeed in keeping fully abreast of the times. The following short reviews tell of some of the foremost concerns in their respective lines:

A. J. HUMBERGER & SON, CARPETS AND DRY GOODS.

The many long years of catering to the wants of a public they have always satisfied in a majority, is the firm's testimonial of business efficiency. For a very long time Massillon people have bought their dry goods, cloaks, carpets, curtains and kindred articles here, and watched the business grow year by year, until now it is the large complete and well stocked city store. This fine store is situated next to the postoffice in the Warwick block. The stock in all branches of dry goods is both large and comprehensive, and in addition they carry a very complete line of wall paper. The cloak department in season is very carefully stocked and can be beaten nowhere, and during the holiday season a large line of fancy articles is added to the business. Long years of success have given this firm a strong hold upon the sympathies of the Massillon public.

ALLMAN & PUTMAN, DRY GOODS, CARPETS, ETC.

The above firm and its antecedents have now been before the Massillon public for the past thirty-nine years, and through sterling and trustworthy methods, as well as careful attention to the needs of the business, it has now risen to about the first place in the dry goods line in the city. The Bee Hive, the well known name of their establishment, occupies three capacious floors and a basement, upon which is to be found so complete a stock that few, if any, need to go away unsatisfied, it being about the largest in the city in the way of general dry goods, carpets, curtains, draperies, cloaks, etc. In both the carpet and cloak lines they have separate departments, and the ladies say that the latter department is not to be beaten in the city for a seasonable and well chosen stock. There is no better testimonial of merit possible than years of progressive success.

J. D. FRANK & CO., BOOTS AND SHOES.

Probably no dealers at retail in the state can offer such prices and choice to the public in the way of footwear for both sexes and all classes as can this firm. In addition to their Massillon establishment they operate stores at Canton, two in number; Alliance, Tiffin, Akron, and East Liverpool, and in supplying the very large stock required at all these different points they naturally purchase in extremely large quantities, and for this reason can command exceptionally low prices, besides, in addition to this, they job largely in Canton in these lines and therefore purchase direct from the manufacturers, thus doing away with the middle man and making consequently a further saving. A visit to their handsome establishment at No. 6 East Main street, and inquiry into their prices will convince persons needing anything in this line that they give the public the full benefit of their saving in this way by offering their very large and varied stock at marvelously low prices. The well known reputation of this great house is a guarantee that no matter how reasonable the price may seem the article sold is absolutely what is claimed for it.

C. H. RUDOLPH JEWELER.

A well stocked, prosperous jewelry store is one of the rarest indications of the general prosperity of a city's inhabitants, and where an enterprising house of this description is one of a city's establishments, it is the duty of the people to support the enterprise instead of making their purchases in other cities. Mr. Rudolph keeps a place of this kind at 21 East Main street, and no doubt gets good support too, judging by the stock kept. He handles a full line of jewelry, watches, etc., including diamonds and other precious stones, and as he has been many years in the business here, and those years progressive, it is safe to infer that his business has been carried on in a prudent trustworthy manner, for there is no class of trade which requires more careful and faithful handling.

W. D. BENEDICT, FURNITURE AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

Mr. Benedict may be called a home maker and repairer, for not only can he start a new household into existence, as far as furniture and general furnishings of all kinds are concerned, but he can supply any call needed to complete an establishment in the house furnishing line. His stock is very large and complete, and a visit to his fine warehouses in South Erie street will repay the visitor, especially if needing anything in the way of well made modern furniture. Mr. Benedict is what may be called a hustler, probably a result of his traveling experience, he having been a number of years on the road. He is very energetic, giving strict attention to his business, and in addition to this has made himself quite popular in the three years he has been in business in Massillon. People needing anything in his line will find it pays to call upon him, for buying in such large quantities in every furnishing line he can make the very best possible prices in each separate article needed in the household economy.

J. W. FOLTZ, MERCHANT TAILOR, FURNISHINGS AND CLOTHING.

Mr. Foltz is the successor of the old and well known firm of Hookway & Foltz, which firm was the pioneer of the tailoring business in Massillon. Their place of business is at 22 East Main street, where they keep a very large and fashionable stock of all the goods of their different lines. The present proprietor, Mr. Foltz, has been three times elected to the position of city treasurer of Massillon. Mr. Foltz is warm-hearted and in times of trouble takes an active part in relieving distress. He is also very public-spirited, a leader in any move conducive to the welfare of the city. In all the branches of his business the public can safely rely on getting not only a great variety to choose from, but goods strictly up to the requirements of the times.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations and programs, at THE INDEPENDENT OFFICE.

Now is the time to subscribe.

MR. MORGAN'S DISMAY

A Problem in Natural History Confronts and Confounds Him.

Although well versed in botany, astronomy and the science of averting calamity at the West Main street crossing, Mr. Samuel Adams Morgan admits that his knowledge of zoology is rather limited and he desires information. The matter which has given the West Side scientist so much food for reflection was the discovery of a large and active colony of infant bullfrogs in the vicinity of his post of duty Monday morning. "Whence came these hundreds of croaking, squirming animals that monopolize the whole street from curb to curb," is the question which Mr. Morgan has asked himself over and over. Mr. Morgan had just about convinced himself that it must have rained them during the night when glancing from his window his consternation was unbounded to discovered that the frogs had all disappeared as mysteriously as they had come. Now, whether have they gone is added to the list of his unanswered questions, and the great student will know no rest tonight until he has arrived at the correct solution of the phenomenon.

Don't think that your liver needs treating if you are bilious. It don't. It's your stomach. That is, your stomach is really what causes the biliousness. It has put your liver out of order.

See what's the matter with your stomach. Sick stomach poisons liver and then there's trouble. Shaker Digestive Cordial cures stomach and then all's well. That's the case in a nutshell.

Shaker Digestive Cordial is no secret. Formula's on every bottle. But it's the simple honest way it's made, the honest Shaker herbs and other ingredients of which it's composed, that make it so efficacious.

Any real case of indigestion can be cured with a few bottles of Shaker Digestive Cordial. Try it.

Sold by druggists, price 10c to \$1 per bottle.

Even in the most severe cases of sprain or bruise, cut or burn, Thomas' Electric Oil gives almost instant relief. It is the ideal family liniment.

TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. Taking effect May 10, 1895.

Going East.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Toledo.....Lv	8:00	1:50	7:45	.....
Oak Harbor.....	8:03	2:51	8:44	.....
Freemont.....	8:06	2:54	8:47	.....
Clyde.....	8:09	2:57	8:50	.....
Bellevue.....	8:12	3:00	8:53	.....
Monroeville.....	8:15	3:03	8:56	.....
Norwalk.....	8:18	3:06	8:59	.....

Wellington.....	11:07	5:03	11:02	.....
Spencer.....	11:10	5:06	11:05	.....
Lodi.....	11:13	5:09	11:08	.....
Creston.....	11:16	5:12	11:11	.....
Orville.....	11:19	5:15	11:14	.....
Massillon.....	11:22	5:18	11:17	.....
Navarre.....	11:25	5:21	11:20	.....

Valley Jet.....	2:13	.....	7:12	.....
Canal Dover.....	2:16	.....	7:15	.....
Marion.....	2:19	.....	7:18	.....
Sherrillsville.....	2:22	.....	7:21	.....
Howardsville.....	2:25	.....	7:24	.....
Solo.....	2:28	.....	7:27	.....
Jewett.....	2:31	.....	7:30	.....
Dillonville.....	2:34	.....	7:33	.....

Warrenton.....	4:33	.....	9:30	.....
Brilliant.....	4:36	.....	9:33	.....
Mingo Jet.....	4:39	.....	9:36	.....
Steubenville.....	4:42	.....	9:39	.....
Wheeling.....	4:45	.....	9:42	.....

Martin's Ferry.....	4:58	.....	9:55	.....
Wheeling.....	5:01	.....	9:58	.....

Going West.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8
Wheeling.....	9:00	3:55	.....	.....
Martin's Ferry.....	9:03	3:58	.....	.....
Steubenville.....	9:06	4:01	.....	.....
Mingo Jet.....	9:09	4:04	.....	.....
Brilliant.....	9:12	4:07	.....	.....
Warrenton.....	9:15	4:10	.....	.....

Dillonville.....	9:58	4:54	.....	.....
Jewett.....	10:01	4:57	.....	.....
Solo.....	10:04	4:59	.....	.....
Bowerson.....	10:07	5:02	.....	.....
Lee'sville.....	10:10	5:05	.....	.....
Sherrillsville.....	10:13	5:08	.....	.....
Cambria.....	10:16	5:11	.....	.....
Valley Jet.....	10:19	5:14	.....	.....

Navarre.....	12:38	7:24	10:45	.....
Massillon.....	12:41	7:27	10:48	.....
Orville.....	12:44	7:30	10:51	.....
Creston.....	12:47	7:33	10:54	.....
Lodi.....	12:50	7:36	10:57	.....
Spencer.....	12:53	7:39	11:00	.....
Wellington.....	12:56	7:42	11:03	.....
Norwalk.....	12:59	7:45	11:06	.....

Monroeville.....	4:05	.....	7:30	12:28
Bellevue.....	4:08	.....	7:33	12:31
Clyde.....	4:11	.....	7:36	12:34
Freemont.....	4:14	.....	7:39	12:37
Oak Harbor.....	4:17	.....	7:42	12:40
Toledo.....	4:20	.....	7:45	12:43

Huron Division.	From Norwalk	No. 10	From Huron	No. 9
Norwalk.....Lv	5:58	.....	Huron.....Lv	6:30
Huron.....Ar	6:10	.....	Norwalk.....Ar	6:25

*Daily—(Trains No. 1, 6, 2, 5, 7, 8.)

†Daily except Sunday.

JAMES M. HALL, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry., Co. Time table in effect May 24, 1895.

*Daily.—(Trains Nos. 1, 3, 2, 5, 7, 8.
+Daily except Sunday.

JAMES M. HALL,
Gen'l Pass. Agt.



FALLOW FIELDS.

These Are No Longer Favored—Seeding With a Catch Crop Advised.

In former times it was a common practice among farmers to allow a field to lie fallow for one season in order to increase its fertility. The advisability of this process is extremely questionable, according to H. W. Wiley, who has the following to say on the subject in a report from the division of chemistry, United States department of agriculture.

During a moderately dry summer there is probably very little loss experienced by plowing a field after the spring rains and keeping its surface sufficiently well cultivated during the summer to prevent the growth of weeds. In the absence of heavy rainfall the stores of available nitrogen in such a soil will undoubtedly be increased during the summer. But in case of heavy rains, producing a thorough saturation and leaching of the soil, the losses in a field lying fallow during the summer will be very great, and it is not well at any time to take the risk.

It is advisable, therefore, instead of allowing the fields to lie fallow, to seed them with a catch crop, such as barley, rye or peas, which may retain the products of nitrification. When the time comes for seeding the field with the intended crop the catch can be turned under with the plow and, in the process of decay, furnish again the nitrogenous food in an available form. This practice should never be neglected in fields which lie over during the winter in preparation for planting during the following spring.

Of course this statement does not apply so particularly to fields which may be plowed late in the autumn, after the activity of the nitrifying ferments is practically suspended for the winter. In a temperate climate fields may be plowed late in November or during the month of December and the freshly turned soil be exposed to the action of the weather during the winter without great danger of loss.

In many localities even an earlier period might be chosen for the autumn plowing, which should be deep or accompanied by subsoiling. The loosened soil should be brought into good tilth and thus form an absorbent which will hold large quantities of moisture, becoming available for the following season during the period of deficient rains.

Cost of Irrigating.

The expense of an irrigating plant and the cost of operating it will depend upon the distance the water has to be raised and carried to get it upon the land as well as the method of moving it. Professor Taft of the Michigan Agricultural college says that a windmill with a pump, well and reservoir, suitable for from three to five acres, should not cost more than from \$300 to \$500 if the water does not have to be raised more than 40 feet, and there would be comparatively little expense for operating it.

A pumping plant, operated by a steam or gasoline engine, suitable for 20 acres and capable of supplying 50 or 60 acres, would cost perhaps \$1,000. The cost of fuel for the latter would perhaps be 15 cents per acre for elevating the water required for one application, reckoning it at 1 per cent per horsepower for each hour operated, while for the steam engine it would be about twice that amount. Using a steam engine and a centrifugal pump, water for one application for 10 acres can be raised 40 feet for about \$4, including cost of attendance, and \$5 will distribute it upon the land, making the cost, aside from the interest upon the investment, rather less than \$1 per acre. With a gasoline engine it would be \$1.50 for fuel and \$5 for applying the water, or 65 cents per acre for each application.

Watering Horses.

It used to be the rule to keep horses from drinking at noon or night after they had been working through the forenoon or afternoon until they had eaten their feed and had cooled down. This was considered necessary in order to prevent injury from taking cold water while the system is heated. But this is cruel to the horses, as they cannot eat what they should if they are parched with thirst. The better way is to give each horse in the middle of the forenoon a pail of water into which a small quantity of oatmeal has been stirred. This will refresh and invigorate the horse without doing any injury and will prevent him from being injured by drinking freely at noontime. The drink, being nourishing, rallies the strength and enables the animal to do a great amount of work without failure.—American Cultivator.

Reservoirs in Nebraska.

J. A. Ford tells in The Irrigation that reservoirs are easily and cheaply constructed. They are made by throwing up embankments of earth to the height of from six to eight feet; then the water is pumped in, and cattle or horses are turned in and driven about until the bottom and sides are thoroughly puddled. Sometimes heavy clay is hauled from some clay bed or bank and thrown over the bottom and sides. Again, the farmers hitch their horses to a drag or scraper and drive the team around within until the bottom and sides are securely packed and made water tight.

Alfalfa in Indiana.

After extensive experiments with alfalfa the Indiana station concludes that it requires clean land and one year to establish itself, as it is delicate till its roots get deep into the soil. If the subsoil is compact, deep subsoiling is necessary, and if wet it must be underdrained. In no case will alfalfa yield more than two cuttings per year in Indiana without irrigation.

FIRST YEAR'S RECORD.

Work of the Massillon Woman's Cemetery Association.

The near approach of the date for the annual meeting of the Massillon Woman's Cemetery Association, when full reports of the work planned for and accomplished in the cemetery will be made, renders it impracticable just at present to do more than mention the fact, for the benefit of those interested, that pipes for the conveyance of water have been laid throughout the length and breadth of the cemetery—except in the extreme northern part—that hydrants are located at convenient distances from all lots, and that brown buckets, not beautiful but otherwise satisfactory, bearing the legend "Return to Hydrant," are ready for instant use. Having accomplished this much, the association will probably now turn its attention to other matters in connection with the appearance of the cemetery, as important perhaps as the acquisition of watering facilities, and those who have already contributed so much of their time and interest to its praiseworthy efforts, will have many further opportunities for rejoicing in its usefulness and prosperity.

LABOR DAY PICNIC

The Indefatigable Wm. B. Sailer Chairman of the Day.

The Labor Day picnic committee of the Trades and Labor Assembly met last night and elected the following officers: Chairman, Wm. B. Sailer; secretary, Peter Smith; treasurer, F. J. Dibell. The following committees to make arrangements for the celebration of Labor Day were also appointed: Grounds—Sailer and Smith. Printing—Dibell, Jones and Gross-weller.

Music—Smith, Jones and Sailer. Amusements—Schrom and Dibell.

The Assembly anticipates a very successful picnic this year, and in order to make it such the hearty co-operation of all labor organizations and friends of organized labor is asked. As arrangements are completed they will be announced through the columns of THE INDEPENDENT.

A NEW SUPERINTENDENT.

Wallace Succeeds Burrows in the State Blind Asylum.

COLUMBUS, July 22.—The trustees of the Institution for the Blind, at their meeting, elected Rev. Richard Wallace of Lima superintendent of the institution, to take office at the expiration of the four-year term of the present superintendent, Dr. S. S. Burrows, Oct. 15. Mr. Wallace is a Methodist, well known throughout the Central Ohio conference.

Besides the appointment of Mr. Wallace some minor appointments were made. Miss Harriet Warren was promoted from the kindergarten to the primary department, vice Colia Wentworth, resigned. Elizabeth Hague was appointed teacher in the intermediate department and Lizzie Avey was put in charge of the sewing department in place of Cora Walsh, resigned. Dr. Burrows, at the end of his term, probably will resume his practice at Geneva, Astabula county.

Robbed by Timber Pirates.

PORTSMOUTH, O., July 22.—Cuppitt & Webb, lumber dealers of this city, have discovered that they have been systematically robbed by lumber pirates for some time. The firm has been purchasing saved lumber from several parties in the Turkey Creek country. They have discovered that the lumber that they have been paying for came off their own land, the timber pirates operating a sawmill there unknown to the rightful owners. The company proposes to make trouble for the enterprising pirates.

Pennsylvania Gold Democrats.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The committee of gold Democrats appointed at a recent meeting met in the office of John C. Bullitt and drafted an address to the Democratic voters of the state, calling for a conference of those opposed to the candidate selected and the platform adopted at the Chicago convention.

State of the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The gold reserve stands at \$9,603,865, there having been withdrawn \$158,900 in coin and \$5,200 in bars.

Are You Tired?

All the time? This condition is a sure indication that your blood is not rich and nourishing as it ought to be and as it may be if you will take a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands write that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured them of tired feeling by giving them rich red blood.

Hood's Pills act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

Persons who have a coughing spell every night, on account of a tickling sensation in the throat, may overcome it at once by a dose of One Minute Cough Cure. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation, dyspepsia and biliousness in the only sure, permanent way. There is nothing violent or irritating about them, they work mildly though quickly. They tone and strengthen the bowels to carry on their functions naturally. They gently stimulate the flow of bile from the liver and the digestive juices of the stomach. You don't become a slave to their use as with other pills. They make you regular and then you can leave them. That is the difference between Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets and the some thing "just as good," which a sharp druggist tries to substitute. Don't let him do so with you.

Eczema in any part of the body is instantly relieved and permanently cured by Doan's Ointment, the sovereign remedy of all itches of the skin.

Small in size, but great in results. DeWitt's Little Early Risers act gently but thoroughly, curing indigestion, dyspepsia and constipation. Small pill, safe pill, best pill. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds, croup and whooping cough. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by Saltzman Drug Co.

MR. CHASE A LITTLE ABOUT HIS PLANS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—Mr. McKinley is having a good time at the centennial celebration. "The outlook is promising," he said. "Through the heat of the campaign I will pass the time quietly with my wife in our home at Canton. At first we intended to take a summer vacation, but have reconsidered the matter. My mail is becoming larger daily and it must receive proper attention."

"In the event of Bryan pursuing an aggressive campaign and carrying the fight into the enemy's camp, will you take the stump?"

"That is a hard question to answer, but I will say that such a course on my part is hardly probable, although one cannot now forecast just what will come up to upset present calculations."

"I do not expect to make many speeches from now on. There are a few addresses that have been promised, but outside of these I will only speak informally on occasions, when it is necessary."

"With the exception of running down to Alliance to attend the commencement exercises at Mr. Union college for a half day, I will be in Cleveland for three or four days this week, as the guest of Mr. Hanna. My only object in coming here was to attend the centennial. I promised long ago to be here, and as a northern Ohio man, and being closely affiliated with Cleveland people, I am intensely interested in the centennial observance. In fact, when I was governor, I was made honorary president of the commission."

"In what light do you view your opponent for Presidential honors?" was asked.

"Well, to be frank, I hardly know Mr. Bryan, outside of what I have read in the newspapers. Of course, I have met him, but only casually, and really I could not conscientiously form any opinion until I had come into more personal contact with him. His impression has got abroad that he served in congress with me, but that is a mistake. Mr. Bryan has the reputation of being an eloquent, forcible and aggressive talker, but outside of that I hardly know anything about him."

COURT HOUSE NEWS.

The City of Canton Sued for \$10,000 by H. F. Shull.

CANTON, July 22.—Benjamin F. Shull administrator for the estate of the late John P. Shull, began action in court this morning against the city of Canton to recover damages in the sum of \$10,000. On the 13th day of July John P. Shull was killed in Linden avenue by a bridge, lying under the weight of a traction engine, upon which he was riding. It is alleged that the timbers of the bridge were defective, and that the defendant corporation neglected to repair the same.

PROBATE COURT NOTES.

Private sale of part of defendant's real estate and public sale of remaining real estate ordered in the estate of Peter G. Albright, Massillon.

Frank C. Sibila has been appointed administrator of the estate of Peter Kohr, Massillon.

The administrator of the estate of James H. Paxton, has been authorized to settle the claim against the Pennsylvania Railway Company for causing the death of the decedent.

Frank Zintmaster has been appointed administrator of the estate of George Winterhalter, of Navarre.

In the case of the city of Canton vs. Christena Leininger, application to assess damages, a verdict in the sum of \$500 has been rendered for the defendant.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Byron Owens and Anna Flounders, of Massillon; William J. Teeters and Anna H. Hallister, of Alliance, and Theodore F. Hamdorf and Elizabeth Hammel, of Canton.

WORK ON THE ASYLUM.

Myers & Co. Announce Plans for the Season.

J. W. Myers, of the Ashland firm Myers & Co., who secured the contract for construction work on the Massillon hospital for insane under the last appropriation is in the city in company with G. F. Richards, the company's general superintendent. By the first of next week Mr. Myers expects to have the work wholly under way and is now engaged in making preparations. The firm will employ all the help possible in Massillon and employment will be furnished to nearly a hundred persons, besides this number the superintendent will employ persons to labor upon the farm. It is the aim of Mr. Myers to have the hospital building under roof before winter weather sets in and to complete foundations for the cottages and other structures. To erect the hospital building alone will require 5,000,000 brick in addition to the steel and other material. In all the structure will consume 2,700 cars of material of various kinds. In order to successfully handle these it will be necessary to have a switch built to the site from one of the three railways leading into the city. Steps in this direction will be taken at once. Mr. Richards will locate permanently in the city and will officiate as general superintendent. Myers & Co. will sub-let no contracts but for the steel work in the fire proof building.

Harvest Excursions.

In order to give everyone an opportunity to see the grand crops in the Western states and enable the intending settler to secure a home, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. has arranged to run a series of harvest excursions to South and North Dakota, and to other states in the West. Northwest and Southwest, on the following dates: July 21, August 4 and 18, September 1, 15 and 29, and October 6 and 20, at the low rate of two dollars more than one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good for return on any Tuesday or Friday within twenty-one days from date of sale. For rates, time of trains and further details apply to any coupon ticket agent in the East or South, or address Wm. Kelly, jr., Traveling Passenger agent, Buffalo, N. Y.



STOP! You have run up against a Good Thing.

BattleAx PLUG

The best reason in the world why some things sell so well is because they are good. That is one reason for the great sales of "BATTLE AX."

But good quality is only half the story. The other half is the size of a 5 cent piece. It is as big almost as a 10 cent piece of other and poorer kinds.

Facts are facts. You can buy and see for yourself. Five cents isn't much to invest.

THE MARKETS.

Pittsburg, July 21.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 61¢; No. 2 red, 60¢; No. 3 red, 59¢; No. 4 red, 58¢; No. 5 red, 57¢; No. 6 red, 56¢; No. 7 red, 55¢; No. 8 red, 54¢; No. 9 red, 53¢; No. 10 red, 52¢; No. 11 red, 51¢; No. 12 red, 50¢; No. 13 red, 49¢; No. 14 red, 48¢; No. 15 red, 47¢; No. 16 red, 46¢; No. 17 red, 45¢; No. 18 red, 44¢; No. 19 red, 43¢; No. 20 red, 42¢; No. 21 red, 41¢; No. 22 red, 40¢; No. 23 red, 39¢; No. 24 red, 38¢; No. 25 red, 37¢; No. 26 red, 36¢; No. 27 red, 35¢; No. 28 red, 34¢; No. 29 red, 33¢; No. 30 red, 32¢; No. 31 red, 31¢; No. 32 red, 30¢; No. 33 red, 29¢; No. 34 red, 28¢; No. 35 red, 27¢; No. 36 red, 26¢; No. 37 red, 25¢; No. 38 red, 24¢; No. 39 red, 23¢; No. 40 red, 22¢; No. 41 red, 21¢; No. 42 red, 20¢; No. 43 red, 19¢; No. 44 red, 18¢; No. 45 red, 17¢; No. 46 red, 16¢; No. 47 red, 15¢; No. 48 red, 14¢; No. 49 red, 13¢; No. 50 red, 12¢; No. 51 red, 11¢; No. 52 red, 10¢; No. 53 red, 9¢; No. 54 red, 8¢; No. 55 red, 7¢; No. 56 red, 6¢; No. 57 red, 5¢; No. 58 red, 4¢; No. 59 red, 3¢; No. 60 red, 2¢; No. 61 red, 1¢; No. 62 red, 0¢; No. 63 red, -1¢; No. 64 red, -2¢; No. 65 red, -3¢; No. 66 red, -4¢; No. 67 red, -5¢; No. 68 red, -6¢; No. 69 red, -7¢; No. 70 red, -8¢; No. 71 red, -9¢; No. 72 red, -10¢; No. 73 red, -11¢; No. 74 red, -12¢; No. 75 red, -13¢; No. 76 red, -14¢; No. 77 red, -15¢; No. 78 red, -16¢; No. 79 red, -17¢; No. 80 red, -18¢; No. 81 red, -19¢; No. 82 red, -20¢; No. 83 red, -21¢; No. 84 red, -22¢; No. 85 red, -23¢; No. 86 red, -24¢; No. 87 red, -25¢; No. 88 red, -26¢; No. 89 red, -27¢; No. 90 red, -28¢; No. 91 red, -29¢; No. 92 red, -30¢; No. 93 red, -31¢; No. 94 red, -32¢; No. 95 red, -33¢; No. 96 red, -34¢; No. 97 red, -35¢; No. 98 red, -36¢; No. 99 red, -37¢; No. 100 red, -38¢; No. 101 red, -39¢; No. 102 red, -40¢; No. 103 red, -41¢; No. 104 red, -42¢; No. 105 red, -43¢; No. 106 red, -44¢; No. 107 red, -45¢; No. 108 red, -46¢; No. 109 red, -47¢; No. 110 red, -48¢; No. 111 red, -49¢; No. 112 red, -50¢; No. 113 red, -51¢; No. 114 red, -52¢; No. 115 red, -53¢; No. 116 red, -54¢; 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